THE
English Rudiments.
OF THE
LATIN TONGUE.

Explained by

QUESTION and ANSWER.

Which are

So Formed, that a Child, omitting altogether the *Questions*, may learn only the *Answers*, and be fully instructed in the Rudiments of the *Latin* Tongue.

By *W. D*,

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à Sac. Dom.

To the Learner of the

RUDIMENTS

Of the

LATIN TONGUE.

IN the undertaking of the meaneſt Action, ſome *Scope* and *End* is propoſed. In thy coming to School, thou muſt conſider, that thy *End* and *Aim* is, (or ought to be) to obtain Learning : the End of that is, to enable thee to do God better ſervice, either in Church or Common-wealth. To facilitate the way, Theſe *Engliſh Rudiments of the Latine Tongue* are ſo compoſed by Queſtion and Anſwer, (that if my experience deceive me not) they will render the Task more eaſie and pleaſanter both to Teacher and Learner. For when the child ſhall ſee that he is able to ask a pertinent Queſtion, and his fellow give him a full Anſwer, the Maſters labor is much eaſed, and

the Child greatly encouraged, the Memory leſs burdened than it was heretofore in the Common Accidence; and yet the expenſe and tedioufneſs of other Comments wholly avoided.

But in learning by heart, let me admoniſh thee to paſs by the Queſtions altogether, minding them not at all: as for example, in the Numbers, the Queſtion and Anſwer ſtand thus:

Q. *How many numbers be there in Nouns?*

In Nouns be two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural.

Q. *How know you the Singular Number?*

The ſingular Number ſpeaketh but of one: as *Lapis*, a Stone.

Q. *How the Plural?*

The Plural Number ſpeaketh of more than one: as *Lapides*, Stones.

Now if you omit the Queſtions, it ſtands together thus to be learned of the Scholar:

In Nouns be two Numbers: the Singular and the Plural: the Singular Number ſpeaketh but of One: as Lapis, *a Stone: the Plural Number ſpeaketh of more than One: as* Lapides, *Stones.*

The Principal Queſtions are numbred by Figures. 1, 2, 3, 4, *&c.* ----- ſome are not numbred,

numbred, but ſet down in a leſſer Character for explanation of the former: which in learning by heart may be paſſed by.

The main labor in learning (as of any Language, ſo) as the *Latin* Tongue, is, in *Nouns* and *Verbs*: in the other parts there is little hardneſs. Theſe Rudiments, for the Common Rules, are ſufficient for the Young beginners, whoſe tender Capacity cannot comprehend curious Criticiſms. When age and proficiency draws them farther, they may then be exerciſed therein: in the mean time, if they be well practiſed in the *declining* of Nouns, & *conjugating* Verbs, the greateſt difficulty will be overcome. To this End *Comenius* hath furniſhed us with a *Veſtibulum Linguæ Latinæ*: where they may have plenty of Nouns & Verbs diſpoſed in an eaſie Method, with a *Vocabulary*, at the latter end, where every word is declined and fitted for Childrens Capacity: and a *Janua Linguarum*, a new work, for thoſe that have made further progreſs. Bleſs God for theſe helps, which our forefathers were not acquainted withal. Do not thou, by thy negligence, loſe the fruit of ſo great a benefit, which thou may'ſt now enjoy, to thy great advantage, if it be not thine own fault. Do not therefore ſquander away idly that precious

time, which thou canſt never call back again: nor let ſlip the Opportunity which is now afforded thee in thy tender age; leaſt, when time ſhall better awake thy judgment, thou repent (as multitudes have done), when it is too late.

Theſe Rudiments have two parts: I. *Etymology*. II. *Syntaxis*. *Eytmology* handles the eight parts, with their accidents, or things belonging to them, ſeverally, as Single words, which begin at *In Speech*. *Syntaxis*, as they are joyned together in a ſpeech: which begins at the *Concords*. The Rules of *Propria quæ Maribus*, teach you to know what *Gender* a *Noun* is of, Regularly: *Heteroclites* or *Nouns* that *vary* from the Ordinary *Rule*, are ſet down in *Quæ genus*. But for the declining of them, when the *Gender*, is once known, you muſt bring them to ſome *pattern or example* in the *five Declenſions*. The uſe of the *Rules* at *As in præſenti* is, to teach you to know the *præterperfect Tenſe*, & the *Supines* of *Verbs*, both Simple & Compound: & the *Declining* of them muſt be reduced to the *four Conjugations* here ſet down. Continual practice and Exerciſe will quickly gain a dexterity therein: and then thou maiſt with delight and pleaſure go on to the *Syntaxis*, and ſet upon other

other Authors, And for thy Eaſe, I have added at the end of theſe *Rudiments* all the *Nouns* comprehended in the *Rules* of *Propria quæ maribus*, and *Quæ genus*, with their Declenſion and Gender: and all the *Verbs* in *As in præſenti*, with a ſhort or long note of their Conjugation, to which, in *declining* they may be referred. If thou receive any Benefit or furtherance hereby, give God the Glory.

Capital Letters.

Rom. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z.

Italick. *A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z.*

Small Letters, or Characters.

Rom. a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r ſ s t v u w x y z.

Italick. *a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r ſ s t v u w x y z.*

We uſe great Characters.

1. In proper names: *as* Petrus, Joannes, *Peter, John.*
2. In the beginning of a Sentence: *as* Deum time. Parentes honora. *Fear God. Honor thy Parents.*

3. In

3. In Names of Arts, *as* Grammatica, Logica, Rhetorica, &c,
4. In Names of Offices and Dignities: *as* Episcopus, *a Bishop.* Celsitudo vestra, *your Highness.*

Other words for the most part, are to be written with small characters.

Letters are divided into *Vowels* and *Consonants*, There be five *Vowels*, which make a perfect sound of themselves, *viz.* a, e, i, o, u; and the Greek y for i, All the rest are *Consonants*, which sound with a *Vowel.*

But *i* and *u* are sometimes *Consonants*, and sometimes *Vowels.* They are always *Consonants*, when they are set before themselves, or other *vowels* in the same syllable, and must be written thus, j, v: *jaceo, injicio, jubeo, volunt as, vultus.* But set before a Consonant, they are alwayes Vowels, and thus written: i, *and* u; as *ignis, inter, ubi, umbra, unus.*

Notes *or* Points, *which we use in distinguishing writing, are*

1. a Comma, *which is a short pause* —,
2. a Semicolon, *somewhat longer* —;
3. a Colon, *a longer stay* —:
4. a Period, *which makes up a perfect sentence* —.
5. a Note of Exclamation —!
6. a Note of Interrogation —?
7. a Parenthesis —()

The

The Rudiments Of the LATIN TONGUE.

Question I.

How many parts of Speech are there?

In Speech be Eight Parts:

I. *Noun*	declined.	V. *Adverb*	undeclined.
II. *Pronoun*		VI. *Conjunction*	
III. *Verb*		VII. *Preposition*	
IV. *Participle*		VIII. *Interjection*	

What is it to be declined?

To be *declined* is to be varied or changed into divers terminations.

What is a termination?

A *termination* is the ending of a word in the last letter or syllable.

What is it to be undeclined?

To be *undeclined* is not to be varied or changed at all into divers terminations; but to remain always the same: as *hodie, cras, ad, apud*, &c.

Of a NOUN.

Qu. What is a Noun?

A *Noun is the name of a thing that may be seen, felt, heard, or understood: as* manus *an hand*, domus *an house*, bonitas *goodness*.

Qu. 3. How many ſorts of Nouns are there?

There be two ſorts of Nouns: a Noun Subſtantive, *and a Noun* Adjective.

Qu. 4. What is a Noun Subſtantive?

A Noun Subſtantive *is that ſtandeth by it ſelf, and requireth not another word to be joyned with it, to ſhew it's ſignification; as* homo, *a man.*

What mean you by that *ſtandeth by it ſelf?*

It ſtandeth by it ſelf i. e. it is underſtood of it ſelf alone, without the help of another word.

Qu. 5. What is a Noun Adjective?

A Noun Adjective *is that cannot ſtand by it ſelf in reaſon or ſignification; but requireth to be joyned with another word: as* bonus *good,* pulcher *fair.*

Qu. 6. How is a Noun Subſtantive declined?

A Noun Subſtantive *is declined with one Article; as,* Hic magiſter *a maſter: or elſe with two at the moſt; as,* Hic & hæc parens *a father or mother.*

Qu. 7. How is a Noun Adjective declined?

A Noun Adjective *is declined either with three Terminations, as* bonus, bona, bonum; *or elſe with three Articles, as* hic, hæc *&* hoc fœlix *happy;* hic *&* hæc levis *&* hoc leve *light.*

Qu. 8. How many ſorts of Nouns Subſtantives be there?

A Noun Subſtantive *is either Proper to the thing it betokeneth, as* Carolus *is my proper name: or elſe is* Common *to more, as* Homo *is a common name to all men.*

Qu. 9. How many things belong to a Noun?

There belong to a Noun theſe five things: Number, Caſe, Gender, Declenſion and Compariſon.

Q. 10.

Qu. 10. How many Numbers be there in a Noun?

IN Nouns be two numbers; the ſingular and the Plural.

Qu. 11. How know you the Singular Number?

The Singular number ſpeaketh but of One; as Lapis *a ſtone.*

Qu. 12. How the Plural?

The Plural number ſpeaketh of more than One; as Lapides, *ſtones.*

Caſes of Nouns.

Qu. 13. How many Caſes be there in Nouns?

THere be in Nouns ſix Caſes ſingularly and Plurally: the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accuſative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

How be theſe Caſes known one from another?

The Nominative and the Accuſative are known by their Places; *the reſt by their* Signs.

Qu. 14. How know you the Nominative Caſe?

The Nominative Caſe cometh before the Verb, and anſwereth to this queſtion Who *or* what; *as* Magiſter docet, *The maſter teacheth.*

Qu. 15 How the Genitive?

The Genitive Caſe is known by this token Of; *and anſwereth to this queſtion* Whoſe *or* whereof, *as* Doctrina Magiſtri, *The learning of the Maſter.*

Qu. 16. How the Dative?

The Dative Caſe is known by this token To, *and anſwer to this queſtion,* To whom, *or* to

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Qu. 11. How know you the Singular Number?

The Singular number speaketh but of One; as Lapis *a stone.*

Qu. 12. How the Plural?

The Plural number speaketh of more than One; as Lapides, *stones.*

Cases of Nouns.

Qu. 13. How many Cases be there in Nouns?

THere be in Nouns six Cases singularly and Plurally: the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

How be these Cases known one from another?

The Nominative and the Accusative are known by their Places; *the rest by their* Signs.

Qu. 14. How know you the Nominative Case?

The Nominative Case cometh before the Verb, and answereth to this question Who *or* what; *as* Magister docet, *The master teacheth.*

Qu. 15 How the Genitive?

The Genitive Case is known by this token Of; *and answereth to this question* Whose *or* whereof, *as* Doctrina Magistri, *The learning of the Master.*

Qu. 16. How the Dative?

The Dative Case is known by this token To, *and answer to this question,* To whom, *or* to

What: as Do librum magiſtro. *I give a book to the Maſter.*

Qu. 17. How the Accuſative?

The Accuſative Caſe followeth the Verb, and anſwereth to this queſtion, Whom *or* What; *as* Amo magiſtrum, *I love the maſter.*

Qu. 18. How the Vocative?

The Vocative Caſe is known by Calling or Speaking to, as ô magiſter! *O maſter!*

Qu. 19. How the Ablative?

The Ablative Caſe is commonly joyned with Prepoſitions ſerving to the Ablative Caſe; as De magiſtro, *Of the Maſter;* Coram magiſtro, *Before the maſter.*

Alſo In, With, Through, For, From, By, *and* Than, *after the Comparative Degrees, be Signes of the Ablative Caſe*

What be the Common Signs of the Caſes?

The Common Sign of the
- Nominative is *a*, or *the.*
- Genitive — *of.*
- Dative — *to.*
- Accuſative — *the.*
- Vocative — *o.*
- Ablative — *from.*

Articles.

Qu. 20. What is the Uſe of Articles?

ARticles *are marks or notes of the Gender borrowed of the Pronoun, and are thus declined.*

Singulariter	N. hic, hæc, hoc	Pluraliter.	N. hi, hæ, hæc
	G. hujus, hujus, hujus		G. horũ, harũ, horũ.
	D. huic, huic, huic		D. his, his, his
	A. hunc, hanc, hoc		A. hos, has, hæc
	V. caret.		V. caret.
	A. hoc, hac, hoc		A. his, his, his.

Gen-

Genders of Nouns.

GEnders of Nouns be ſeven; the Maſculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Doubtful and the Epicene.

Qu 22. How know you the Maſculine Gender?

The Maſculine Gender is declined with this article Hic; *as* Hic vir, *a man.*

Qu. 23. How the Feminine?

The Feminine Gender is declined with this article Hæc; *as* Hæc mulier, *a woman.*

Qu 24. How the Neuter?

The Neuter Gender is declined with this article Hoc; *as* hoc ſaxum, *a ſtone.*

Qu. 25. How the common of two?

The Common of two is declined with Hic & hæc; *as* Hic & hæc parens, *a father or mother.*

Qu. 26. How the common of three?

The Common of three is declined with Hic, hæc, & hoc; *as* hic, hæc & hoc Felix *happy.*

Qu. 27. How the Doubtful?

The Doubtful Gender is declined with Hic *or* hæc; *as* Hic vel hæc dies, *a day.*

Qu. 28. How the Epicene?

The Epicene Gender is declined with one article, and under that one article both kindes be ſignified: as Hic paſſer, *a ſparrow,* Hæc Aquila, *an Eagle both he and ſhe.*

Declenſions of Nouns.

Qu. 29. How many Declenſions be there?

THere be *five Declenſions of Nouns.*

Qu. 30. How are the Five Declenſions known, one from another?

Theſe Five declenſions are known aſunder by the terminations of their Caſes.

Qu. 31. How the firſt?

1. THe *firſt is, when the Genitive and Dative Caſe ſingular end in* æ: *the Accuſative in* am: *the Vocative like the Nominative*: *the ablative in* â. *the Nominative plural in* æ: *the Genitive in* arum: *the Dative in* is; *the Accuſative in* as; *the Vocative like the Nominative*; *the Ablative in* is; *as in example.*

	Singulariter.	
Nominativo	hæc Muſa	*a ſong*
Genitivo	hujus Muſæ	*of a ſong*
Dativo	huic Muſæ	*to a ſong*
Accuſativo	hanc Muſam	*the ſong*
Vocativo	ô Muſa	*ô ſong*
Ablativo	ab hâc Muſa.	*from a ſong.*
	Pluraliter.	
Nominativo	hæ Muſæ	*ſongs*
Genitivo	harum Muſarum	*of ſongs*
Dativo	his Muſis	*to ſongs*
Accuſativo	has Muſas	*the ſongs*
Vocativo	ô Muſæ	*ô ſongs*
Ablativo	ab his Muſis	*from ſongs.*

What particular obſervation have ye in the firſt Declenſion?

Note that Filia *and* Nata *do make the Dative and Ablative plural in* is *or in* abus, *alſo* Dea, mula, equa, liberta, *make the Dative and the ablative Caſe plural in* abus *only.*

Qu. 32

Qu. 32. How know you the second Declension?

II. *THE Second is, when the Genitive Case singular ends in* i; *the Dative in* o; *the Accusative in* um; *the Vocative* for the most part *like the Nominative*; *the Ablative in* o; *the Nominative plural in* i; *the Genitive in* orum; *The Dative in* is; *the Accusative in* os; *the Vocative like the Nominative*; *the Ablative in* is; *as in example.*

Singulariter

Nom.	hic magister	*a master*
Gen.	hujus magistri	*of a master*
Dat.	huic magistro	*to a master*
Acc.	hunc magistrum	*the master*
Voc.	ô magister	*ô master*
Abl.	ab hoc magistro	*from a master.*

Pluraliter

Nom.	hi magistri	*masters*
Gen.	horum magistrorum	*of masters*
Dat.	his magistris	*to masters*
Acc.	hos magistros	*the masters*
Voc.	ô magistri	*ô masters*
Abl.	ab his magistris	*from masters.*

Singulariter

Nom.	hic Dominus	*a Lord*
Gen.	hujus Domini	*of a Lord*
Dat.	huic Domino	*to a Lord*
Acc.	hunc Dominum	*the Lord*
Voc.	ô Domine	*ô Lord*
Abl.	ab hoc Domino	*from a Lord.*

Why

Pluraliter

Nom.	hi Domini	*Lords*
Gen.	horum Dominorum	*of Lords*
Dat.	his Dominis	*to Lords*
Acc.	hos Dominos	*the Lords*
Voc.	ô Domini	*ô Lords*
Abl.	ab his Dominis	*from Lords.*

Why do you ſay, in the Vocative ſingular, the Vocative *for the moſt part* like the Nominative?

Becauſe it is not alwayes ſo: for there be divers exceptions: as,

I. *When the Nominative endeth in* us, *the Vocative ſhall end in* e: *as* Nom. hic Dominus, Vocative ô Domine. *Except* Deus *which maketh* ô Deus *and* filius, *that maketh* ô fili.

II. *When the Nominative endeth in* ius, *if it be the proper name of a man, the Vocative ſhall end in* i, *as* Nom. hic Georgius. Voc ô Georgi.

III. *Alſo theſe Nouns following make the Vocative in* e, *or* us; *as* agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius.

N. B. *Note alſo that all Nouns of the Neuter Gender of what Declenſion ſoever they be, have the Nominative, the Accuſative, and the Vocative alike in both Numbers; and in the plural Number they end all in* a; *as an example.*

Singulariter

Nom.	hoc regnum	*a kingdom*
Gen.	hujus regni	*of a kingdom*
Dat.	huic regno	*to a kingdom*
Acc.	hoc regnum	*the kingdom*
Voc.	ô regnum	*ô kingdom*
Abl.	ab hoc regno	*from a kingdom.*

Pluraliter

Pluraliter

Nom.	hæc regna	*kingdoms*
Gen.	horum regnorum	*of kingdoms*
Dat.	his regnis	*to kingdoms*
Acc.	hæc regna	*the kingdoms*
Vocc.	ô regna	*ô kingdoms*
Abl.	ab his regnis	*from kingdoms.*

Ambo *and* Duo *make the neuter Gender in* o; *and be thus declined.*

Pluraliter

Nom.	Ambo, ambæ, ambo,	*both.*
Gen.	Amborum, ambarum, amborum,	
Dat.	Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus,	
Acc.	Ambos, ambas, ambo,	
Vocc.	Ambo, ambæ, ambo,	
Abl.	Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus,	

Likewise Duo.

Qu. 3. How know you the third Declension?

III. *THe third is when the Genitive Case singular endeth in* is, *the Dative in* i, *the Accusative in* em, *and sometimes in* im, *and sometimes in both: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in* e, *sometime in* i, *and sometime both* e *and* i: *the Nominative Case plural in* es: *the Genitive in* um, *and sometime in* ium: *the Dative in* bus: *the Accusative in* es: *the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in* bus: *as an example.*

Singulariter

Nom.	hic lapis	*a stone*
Gen.	hujus lapidis	*of a stone*
Dat.	huic lapidi	*to a stone*
Acc.	hunc lapidem	*the stone*
Vocc.	ô lapis	*ô stone*
Abl.	ab hoc lapide	*from a stone.*

Pluraliter

Pluraliter.

Nom.	hi lapides	*ſtones*
Gen.	horum lapidum	*of ſtones*
Dat.	his lapidibus	*to ſtones*
Acc.	hos lapides	*the ſtones*
Voc.	ô lapides	*ô ſtones*
Abl.	ab his lapidibus	*from ſtones.*

Singulariter.

Nom.	hic & hæc parens	*a father or mother.*
Gen.	hujus parentis	
Dat.	huic parenti	
Acc.	hunc & hanc parentem	
Voc.	ô parens	
Abl.	ab hoc & hac parente	

Pluraliter.

Nom.	hi & hæ parentes
Gen.	horum & harum parentum
Dat.	his parentibus
Acc.	hos & has parentes
Voc.	ô parentes
Abl.	ab his parentibus.

Qu. 34. *How know you the fourth Declenſion?*

IV. *THe fourth is, when the Genitive Caſe ſingular endeth in* ûs: *the Dative in* ui: *the Accuſative in* um: *the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in* u: *The Nominative plural in* us: *the Genitive in* uum: *the Dative in* ibus: *the Accuſative in* us: *the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in* ibus: *as in example,*

Singula-

Singulariter.

Nom.	hæc manus	*an hand*
Gen.	hujus manus	*of an hand*
Dat.	huic manui	*to an hand*
Acc.	has manus	*the hand*
Voc.	ô manus	*ô hand*
Abl.	ab hâc manu	*from a hand*

Pluraliter.

Nom.	hæ manus	*hands*
Gen.	harum manuum	*of hands*
Dat.	his manibus	*to hands.*
Acc.	has manus	*the hands*
Voc.	ô manus	*ô hands*
Abl.	ab his manibus	*from hands*

Qu. 35. How know you the fifth Declenſion?

V. THe *fifth is, when the Genitive and the Dative Caſe ſingular end in* ei: *the Accuſative in* em: *the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in* e: *the Nominative plural in* es: *the Genitive in* erum: *the Dative in* ebus: *the Accuſative in* es: *the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in* ebus: *as in example.*

Singulariter.

Nom.	hæc facies	*a face*
Gen.	hujus faciei	*of a face*
Dat.	huic faciei	*to a face*
Acc.	hanc faciem	*the face*
Voc.	ô facies	*ô face*
Abl.	ab hac facie	*from a face.*

Plu-

Pluraliter

Nom.	hæ facies	*faces*
Gen.	harum facierum	*of faces*
Dat.	his faciebus	*to faces*
Acc.	has facies	*the faces*
Voc.	ô facies	*O faces*
Abl.	ab his faciebus	*from faces.*

N. B. *Note that all nouns of the fifth declenſion be of the Feminine Gender, except* meridies *and* dies.

Qu. How ends the Genitive Caſe ſingular in each Declenſion?

The Genitive Caſe ſingular of the

1	*in* æ	*as* Muſæ.
2	*in* i	*as* Magiſtri,
3	*in* is	*as* Lapidis.
4	*in* us	*as* Manus.
5	*in* ei	*as* Meridei.

The Dative Caſe ſingular of the

1	*in* æ	*as* Muſæ,
2	*in* o	*as* Magiſtro.
3	*in* i	*as* Lapidi.
4	*in* ui	*as* Manui.
5	*in* ei	*as* Faciei.

The Accuſative Caſe ſingular of the

1	*in* am	*as* Muſam.
2	*in* um	*as* Magiſtrum.
3	*in* em	*as* Lapidem.
4	*in* um	*as* Manum.
5	*in* em	*as* Faciem.

The Vocative like the Nominative, ſingularly and plurally, in all declenſions; ſave in the ſecond ſingular; where it is for the moſt part *like the nominative;*

The

The Ablative singular of the

1 *in* â *as* Musâ.
2 *in* o *as* Magistro.
3 *in* e *as* Lapide.
4 *in* u *as* Manu.
5 *in* e *as* Facie.

The Nominative plural of the

1 *in* æ *as* Musæ.
2 *in* i *as* Magistri.
3 *in* es *as* Lapides.
4 *in* us *as* Mauus.
5. *in* es *as* Facies.

The Genitive plural of the

1 *in* arum *as* Musarum.
2 *in* orum *as* Magistrorum.
3 *in* um or ium *as* Lapidum, tristium.
4 *in* uum *as* Manuum.
5 *in* erum *as* Facierum.

The Dative plural of the

1 *in* is *as* Musis.
2 *in* is *as* Magistris.
3 *in* bus *as* Lapidibus.
4 *in* ibus *as* Manibus.
5 *in* ebus *as* Faciebus.

The Accusative plural of the

1 *in* as *as* Musas
2 *in* os *as* Magistros.
3 *in* es *as* Lapides.
4 *in* us *as* Manus.
5 *in* es *as* Facies.

The Vocative plural is alwayes like the nominative.
The Ablative plural is ever the same with the Dative.

The Declining of Adjectives.

Qu. 36. How is a Noun Adjective of three terminations declined?

A Noun adjective of three terminations is thus declined.

Singulariter.	*Pluraliter.*
N. bonus, bona, bonum.	N. boni, bonæ, bona,
G. boni, bonæ, boni.	G. bonorum, bonarum bonorum.
D. bono, bonæ, bono.	D. bonis, bonis, bonis.
A. bonum, bonam, bonum.	A. bonos, bonas, bona.
V. bone, bona, bonum.	V. boni, bonæ, bona.
A. bono, bona, bono.	A. bonis, bonis, bonis.

N. B. *Eight adjectives, viz.* unus, totus, ſolus, ullus, alius, alter, uter, *and* neuter *make the Gen. ſing. in* ius: *and the Dative in* i: *as* unus, una, unum, *Gen.* unius, *Dat.* uni: *in other places like* bonus. *But* ullus, alius, alter, uter, *and* neuter *lack the Vocative caſe; and* alius *makes aliud in the neuter Gender, not* alium.

Qu. 37. How is a Noun Adjective of three Articles declined?

A Noun adjective of three articles is thus declined after the third declenſion.

Singulariter.	*Pluraliter.*
N. hic, hæc, & hoc, felix (*happy.*	N. hi & hæ felices & hæc felicia.
G. hujus felicis	G. horũ, harũ, & horum
D. huic felici.	D. his felicibus. (feliciũ.
A. hunc & hanc felicem, *& hoc felix.*	A. hos & has felices, & hæc felicia.
V. ô felix.	V. ô felices & ô felicia.
A. ab hoc, hac & hoc felice vel felici.	A. ab his felicibus.

Sing.

Sing.	*Plur.*
N. hic & hæc triſtis & hoc triſte. (*ſorrowful*	N. hi & hæ triſtes, & hæc triſtia.
G. hujus triſtis.	G. horum, harum, & horum triſtium?
D. huic triſti.	D. his triſtibus.
A. hunc & hanc triſtem, & hoc triſte.	A. hos & has triſtes, & hæc triſtia.
A ô triſtis, & ô triſte.	V. ô triſtes & ô triſtia.
V. ab hoc hâc & hoc triſti.	A. ab his triſtibus.

Compariſons of Nouns Adjectives.

Qu. 38. What is Compariſon?

Compariſon is the altering the ſignification of a word into more or leſs by or degrees.

Qu. 39. What ſorts of Nouns are compared?

Adjectives whoſe ſignification may increaſe or be diminiſhed, may form compariſon.

What is it to have the ſignification increaſed or diminiſhed?

To have the ſignification increaſed or diminiſhed, is to be made more or leſs: as hard, harder, hardeſt; ſo back again, hardeſt, harder, hard.

Qu. 48. How many degrees of Compariſon are there?

There be three degrees of compariſon: the Poſitive, the Comparative and the Superlative.

Qu. 41. How know you the Poſitive?

The Poſitive betokeneth a thing abſolutely without exceſs, as durus *hard.*

Qu. 42. How know you the Comparative?

The Comparative ſomewhat exceedeth his Poſitive in ſignification: as durior, *harder, or more hard.*

Qu.

Qu. 43. Whence is the Comparative degree formed?

The Comparative is formed of the firſt caſe of his Poſitive that endeth in i, *by putting thereto* or *in the Maſculine and Feminine Gender, and* us *in the Neuter: as of* duri, hic & hæc durior, & hoc durius: *of* triſti, hic & hæc triſtior, & hoc triſtius.

Qu. 44. How know you the Superlative?

The Superlative exceedeth his poſitive in the higheſt degree, as duriſſimus *hardeſt.*

Qu. 45. Whence is the Superlative formed?

The Superlative is formed of the firſt caſe of his Poſitive that endeth in i, *by putting to* l *and* ſimus; *as of* duri, duriſſimus; *of* triſti, triſtiſſimus.

Qu. 46. How be Nouns Adjectives of the Comparative degree declined?

Nouns Adjectives of the Comparative degree are declined like durior *harder, thus*;

Sing.	Plur.
N. hic & hæc durior, & hoc durius.	N. hi & hæ duriores, & hæc duriora.
G. hujus durioris.	G. horum, harum, & horum duriorum.
D. huic duriori.	D. his durioribus.
A. hunc & hanc duriorem, & hoc durius.	A. hos & has duriores, & hæc duriora.
V. ô durior & ô durius.	V. ô duriores & ô duriora.
A. ab hoc, hac, & hoc duriore vel duriori.	A. ab his durioribus.

Qu 47. What Exceptions are there from theſe general rules?

From theſe general Rules are excepted theſe that follow.

I. Bonus, melior, optimus. Malus, pejor, peſſimus. Magnus, major, maximus. Parvus, minor, minimus, Multus, plurimus, multa, plurima, multum, plus, plurimum.

II. *If*

II. *If the poſitive end in* er, *the Superlative is formed of the Nominative Caſe, by putting to* rimus: *as* Pulcher pulcherrimus.

III. *Theſe nouns ending in* lis, *maketh the Superlative by changing* is *into* limus: *as* humilis humillimus: ſimilis ſimillimus: facilis facillimus: gracilis gracillimus: agilis agillimus: docilis docillimus. *All other nouns ending in* lis *follow the general rule aforegoing.*

IV. *If a vowel come before* us, *it is compared by* magis *and* maximè: *as* pius, magis-pius, maximè-pius. Aſſiduus, magis-aſſiduus, maximè-aſſiduus.

Of a Pronoun.

Qu. 48. What is a Pronoun?

A *Pronoun is a part of ſpeech, like to a Noun, which is uſed in ſhewing or rehearſing.*

Why is it called a Pronoun?

It is called a Pronoun, becauſe it is put for a Noun, and doth ſupply the place of a Noun.

How are Pronouns uſed?

Pronouns are uſed two ways: either in ſhewing or rehearſing.

Qu. 49. How many Pronouns be there?

There be fifteen Pronouns: Ego, tu, ſui, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is, meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtras, veſtras.

Qu. 50. How many have the Vocative caſe?

Four of theſe have the Vocative caſe: as, tu, meus, noſter, *and* noſtras: *all the reſt lack it: alſo* ſui *wants the Nominative caſe.*

Qu 51. What are added to the Pronouns?

To theſe may be added their compounds: Egomet, tute, idem, *and alſo* qui, quæ, quod.

Qu. 52. How many Pronoun-Subſtantives be there?

Ego, tu, ſui, *are Pronoun-Subſtantives: all the reſt are Adjectives.*

Qu. 53. How many Pronoun-Primitives be there?

Theſe eight Pronouns, Ego, tu, ſui, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, *and* is, *be Primitives.*

Qu. 54. Why are they called Primitives?

Becauſe they are firſt words, and not derived of others.

Qu. 55. What are they called beſides?

They be alſo called Demonſtratives; becauſe they ſhew a thing not ſpoken of before.

Qu. 56. How many Relatives are there?

Theſe ſix, hic, ille, iſte, is, idem, *and* qui *be Relatives.*

Qu. 57. Why are they called Relatives?

Becauſe they reherſe a thing that was ſpoken of before.

Qu 58. How many Pronoun-Derivatives are there?

Theſe ſeven, meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtras, veſtras *be Derivatives.*

Qu. 59. Why be they called Derivatives?

Becauſe they be derived of their Primitives mei, tui, ſui, noſtri *and* veſtri.

Qu. 60. How many things belong to a Pronoun?

There belong to a Pronoun theſe five things: Number, Caſe, Gender, as are in a Noun; Declenſion and Perſon; as here followeth.

The Declenſion of Pronouns.

Qu. 61. How many Declenſions are there of Pronouns?

There be four Declenſions of Pronouns.

Qu. 62.

Qu. 62. How will you know what declenſion a Pronoun is of?

The Declenſions of Pronouns are known by the termination of the Genitive Caſe ſingular, as in Nouns; as, the Genitive of the

I. *in* i, *as* mei, tui, ſui.
II. *in* ius *or* jus, *as* iſtius, ejus, cujus.
III. *in* i, æ, *and* i, *as* mei, meæ, mei.
IV. *in* ātis, *as* noſtras, noſtratis.

Q. 63. How many Pronouns be of the firſt Declenſion?

Theſe three, Ego, tu, ſui, *be of the firſt Declenſion, and be thus declined.*

Singulariter	N *Ego*,	Pluraliter	N *nos*
	G *mei*,		G *noſtrum vel noſtri*
	D *mihi*,		D *nobis*
	A *me*,		A *nos*
	V *caret*,		V *caret*
	A *à me*,		A *à nobis.*

Singulariter	N *Tu*,	Pluraliter	N *vos*
	G *tui*,		G *veſtrum vel veſtri*
	D *tibi*,		D *vobis*
	A *te*,		A *vos*
	V *ô tu*,		V *ô vos*
	A *à te*,		A *à vobis.*

Singulariter and Pluraliter	Nominativo	*caret*
	Genitivo	*ſui*
	Dativo	*ſibi*
	Accuſativo	*ſe*
	Vocativo	*caret*
	Alativo	*à ſe.*

Qu. 64. How many Pronouns be of the ſecond Declenſion?

Theſe ſix, Ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is, *and* qui, *be of the ſecond Declenſion, and be thus declined,*

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. *iſte, iſta, iſtud.*	Nom. *iſti, iſtæ, iſta.*
Gen. *iſtius.*	Gen. *iſtorum, iſtarum, iſtorum.*
Dat. *iſti.*	Dat. *iſtis*
Acc. *iſtum, iſtam, iſtud.*	Acc. *iſtos, iſtas, iſta.*
Voc. *caret.*	Voc. *caret.*
Abl. *iſto, iſta, iſto.*	Abl. *iſtis.*

N. B. Ille *is declined like* iſte, *and alſo* ipſe: *ſaving that* ipſe *maketh* ipſum *in the Neuter Gender, not* ipſud.

Qu. 65. How is *hic* declined?

Nom. *hic, hæc, hoc*: Gen. *hujus*: Dat. *huic, as afore in the Noun.*

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. *is, ea, id.*	Nom. *ii, eæ, ea.*
Gen. *ejus.*	Gen. *eorum, earum, eorum.*
Dat. *ei.*	Dat. *iis, vel eis.*
Acc. *eum, eam, id.*	Acc. *eos, eas, ea.*
Voc. *caret.*	Voc. *caret.*
Abl. *eo, ea, eo.*	Abl. *iis, vel eis.*

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. *qui, quæ, quod.*	Nom. *qui, quæ, quæ.*
Gen. *cujus.*	Gen. *quorum, quarum, quorum.*
Dat. *cui.*	Dat. *quibus, vel queis.*
Acc. *quem, quam, quod.*	Acc. *quos, quas, quæ.*
Voc. *caret.*	Voc. *caret.*
Abl. *quo, qua, quo.*	Abl. *quibus, vel queis.*

So is Quis *declined, whether it be Interrogative or Indefinite.*

Singulariter { Nom. *quis, quæ quid.*
Gen. *cujus*, &c.

But the Compound Quiſquis *is thus declined.*

Singulariter { Nom. *quiſquis, quicquid.*
Acc. *quicquid.*
Abl. *quoquo, quaquâ, quoquo.*

Qu. 65.

Qu. 66. How many Pronouns be of the third Declenſion?

Theſe five, meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, *and* veſter, *are of the third Declenſion; and are declined like nouns adjectives of three terminations, in this wiſe.*

Sing.	Plur.
N. *meus, mea, meum.*	N. *mei, meæ, mea.*
G. *mei, meæ, mei.*	G. *meorum, mearum, meorum.*
D. *meo, meæ, meo.*	D. *meis.*
A. *meum, meam, meum.*	A. *meos, meas, mea.*
V. *mi, mea, meum.*	V. *mei, meæ, mea.*
A. *meo, meâ, meo.*	A. *meis.*

So is noſter, *declined, and* tuus, ſuus, veſter, *ſaving that theſe three laſt do lack the Vocative Caſe.*

Qu. 67. How many Pronouns be of the fourth Declenſion?

Noſtras, veſtras, *be of the fourth Declenſion, and be thus declined.*

Sing.	Plur.
N. *hic & hæc noſtras, & hoc noſtrate.*	N. *hi & hæ noſtrates, & hæc noſtratia.*
G. *hujus noſtratis.*	G. *horum harum & horum noſtratium.*
D. *huic noſtrati*	D. *his noſtratibus.*
A. *hunc & hanc noſtratem & hoc noſtrate.*	A. *hos & has noſtrates & hæc noſtratia.*
V. *ô noſtras, & ô noſtrate*	V. *ô noſtrates & ô noſtratia.*
A. *ab hoc hac & hoc noſtrate vel noſtrati.*	A. *ab his noſtratibus.*

Cujus *is here to be referred for the like manner of declining. So* Arpinas, Ravennas, Londinas, *&c. which be called Gentiles, becauſe they properly betoken pertaining to countries or nations, to ſects, or factions.*

Qu. 68. How many Perſons be there in a Pronoun?

A Pronoun hath three perſons.

Qu. 69. How know you the firſt perſon?

The firſt perſon, ſpeaketh of himſelf: *as*, Ego, I Nos, *we.*

Qu. 70. How the ſecond?

The ſecond perſon is ſpoken to: *as* Tu *Thou*, Vos *Yee*; *and of this perſon is every Vocative Caſe.*

Qu. 71. How the third?

The third perſon is ſpoken of: *as* Ille *he*, Illi *They*; *and therefore all Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles be of the third perſon*, viz. *becauſe they are ſpoken of.*

Of a VERB.

A *Verb is a part of ſpeech, declined with mood and tenſe, and betokeneth to* do; *as* amo *I love*; *or to* ſuffer; *as* amor *I am loved or to be*; *as* ſum *I am.*

What is the difference between a *Noun* and a *Verb?*

A Noun ſignifies the Name of a thing. *A Verb* ſignifies the manner of Doing, Suffering, or being of a thing.

Qu. 73. How many ſorts of verbs be there?

There be two ſorts of Verbs: Perſonal, *which is declined with divers perſons or terminations*; *as* amo, amas, amat; *and* Impersonal, *not varied by divers perſons, but formed in the third perſon ſingular only*; *as* Tædet, *it irketh*; Oportet *it behoveth.*

Qu. 74. How many kinds of Verbs Perſonals be there?

Of Verbs Perſonals there be five kinds: *Active, Paſſive, Neuter, Deponent, and Commune.*

How

How do these differ one from another?

These differ three wayes: 1. in Termination. 2. In signification. 3. In declining or forming.

Qu. 75. How know you a Verb active?

A Verb Active endeth in o; *and signifies to* do: *as* Amo, *I love.*

Qu. 76. How a Verb Passive?

A Verb Passive endeth in or; *and signifies to* suffer: *as* Amor, *I am loved.*

Qu. 77. How a Verb Neuter?

A Verb Neuter endeth in m; *and signifies to* be, *as* sum, *I am*: *or in* o, *and signifies sometime to* do, *as* Curro, *I run*; *and sometimes to* suffer, *as* Ægroto, *I am sick.*

Qu. 78. How a Verb Deponent?

A Verb Deponent endeth in or, *like a Passive, and yet in signification is either like an Active, as* Loquor Verbum, *I speak a word*; *or like a Neuter, signifying actively, as* glorior *I boast.*

Qu. 79. How a Verb Commune?

A Verb Commune endeth in or, *and yet in signification is both Active and passive*; *as* Osculor te, *I kiss thee*, Osculor à te, *I am kissed of thee.*

MOOD.

Qu. 80. How many moods are there?

THere *be six Moods, the Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potential, the Subjunctive, the Infinitive.*

Qu 81. How know you the Indicative Mood?

The Indicative Mood sheweth a reason, true or false; *as* Ego amo, *I love*: *or else asketh a question*; *as* Amas tu? *Dost thou love?*

Qu. 82. How the Imperative?

The Imperative biddeth or commandeth: *as* Ama, *Love thou.*

Qu. 83. How the Optative?

The Optative wiſheth or deſireth: *with theſe ſigns,* would God, I pray God, *or* God grant: *and hath evermore an Adverb of wiſhing joyned with him*: *as* utinam amem, *I pray God I love.*

Qu. 84. How the Potential?

The Potential Mood is known by theſe ſigns: may, can, might, would, could, ſhould, *or* ought: *as* Amem, *I may or can love*: *without an Adverb joyned with him.*

Qu. 85. How the Subjunctive?

The Subjunctive Mood hath evermore ſome conjunction joyned with him: *as* Cùm amarem, *when I loved.*

VVhy is it called the Subjunctive Mood?

It is called the Subjunctive Mood, becauſe it dependeth of another Verb, either going before, or coming after: *as* cùm amarem eram miſer, *When I loved I was a Wretch.*

How do the Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods differ?

The Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods are the ſame in *termination*; but they differ in *ſignification*, and *ſign of the Mood.*

Qu. 86. How know you the Infinitive Mood?

The Infinitive ſignifies to do, *or* ſuffer, *or to* be, *and hath neither Number, nor Perſon, nor nominative Caſe before him.*

By what ſign is it known?

It is commonly known by this ſign to: *as* amare, To love.

VVhen two Verbs come together, what Mood muſt the latter be?

When

When two verbs come together without any Noun between them, then the latter ſhall be the Infinitive mood: as cupio diſcere, *I deſire to learn.*

Gerunds.

Qu. 87. What are there Peculiarly belonging to the Infinitive Mood?

THere belong to the Infinitive mood Gerunds *and* Supines.

Why do they belong to the Infinitive Mood?

Becauſe their ſignification is infinite, like to the ſignification of the Infinitive mood, not making any diſference of Number or Perſon.

Qu. 88. How many Gerunds are there?

There be three Gerunds, ending in di, do, *and* dum: *which have both the active and paſſive ſignification: as* amandi *of loving, or of being loved:* amando *in loving, of in being loved:* amandum *to love, or to be loved.*

Supines.

THere be two Supines. The firſt ends in um, *and ſignifies actively: as,* amatum *to love. The Latter in* u, *and for the moſt part ſignifies paſſively: as,* amatu *to be loved.*

Tenſes.

Qu. 90. How many tenſes be there?

THere be five Tenſes or Times: the Preſent tenſe: the Preterimperfect tenſe: the Preterperfect tenſe: the Preterpluperfect tenſe, and the Future tenſe.

Qu 91. How know you the Preſent tenſe?

The Preſent tenſe ſpeaketh of the time that now is; as amo, *I love.*

Qu 92.

Qu. 92. How the Preterimperfect Tenſe?

The Preterimperfect Tenſe ſpeaketh of the tim not perfectly paſt; as, amabam, *I loved or did lov*

Qu 93. How the Preterperfect Tenſe?

The Preterperfect Tenſe ſpeaketh of the time pe ſectly paſt, with this ſign have, *as*, amavi, *I ha loved.*

Qu. 94. How know you the Preterpluperfe Tenſe?

The Preterplup rfect Tenſe ſpeaketh of the ti more than perfectly paſt, with this ſign had, *as*, am veram, *I had loved.*

Qu. 95. How the Future Tenſe?

The Future Tenſe ſpeaketh of the time to co with this ſign ſhall *or* will, *as* amabo, *I ſhall or w love.*

Perſons.

Qu. 96. How many perſons are there in Verb

THere *be in Verbs three Perſons in both Numbers*, *Sing.* Ego amo, *I love*; tu amas, *thou loveſt* ille amat, *he loveth. Plural.* Nos amamus, *we lov* vos amatis, *ye love*; illi amant, *they love.*

Conjugations.

Qu. 97 How many Conjugations are there in Verb

VErbs *have four Conjugations, which are know after this manner.*

Qu 98. How know you the firſt Conjugation

The firſt Conjugation hath ā *long before* re a ris: *as* amāre, amāris.

Qu. 99. How the ſecond?

The ſecond Conjugation hath ē *long before* re a ris: *as* docēre, docēris.

Qu. 10

Qu. 100. How the third?

The third Conjugation hath ĕ *short before* re *and* ris: *as* legĕre, legĕris.

Qu. 101. How the fourth?

The fourth Conjugation hath ī *long before* re *and* ris: *as* audīre, audīris.

Qu. 102. How be the Verbs in *O* declined?

Verbs in O, *of the four Conjugations, de declined after these examples.*

I. AMo, amas, amavi, amare: amandi, amando, amandum: amatum, amatu: amans, amaturus. *To love.*

II. Doceo, doces, docui, docere: docendi, docendo, docendum: doctum, doctu: docens, docturus. *To teach.*

III. Lego, legis legi, legere: legendi, legendo, legendum: lectum, lectu: legens, lecturus. *To read.*

IV. Audio, audis, audivi, audire: audiendi, audiendo, audiendum: auditum, auditu: audiens, auditurus. *To hear.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense singular.

I love, or *do love.*	*Thou lovest,* or *dost love*	*He loveth.* or *doth love.*		*We love,* or *do love.*	*ye love,* or *do love.*	*they love,* or *do love.*
Amo,	amas,	amat.	*Plurals*	Amamus,	amatis,	amant.
Doceo,	doces,	docet.		Docemus,	docetis,	docent.
Lego,	legis,	legit.		Legimus,	legitis,	legunt.
Audio,	audis,	audit.		Audimus,	auditis,	audiunt.

Preter-

Preterimperfect tenſe ſing.	Amabam, Docebam, Legebam, Audiebam,	bas, bat. *Plur.* bamus, batis, ban	*I loved or did love.*
Preterperfect tenſe.	Amavi, Docui, Legi, Audivi,	iſti, it. *Plu.* imus, iſtis, êrunt vel ê	*I have loved.*
Preterpluperfect tenſe ſing.	Amaveram, Docueram, Legeram, Audiveram,	ras, rat. *Plur.* ramus, ratis, ran	*I had loved.*
Future tenſe ſingular.	Amabo, Docebo, Legam, Audiam,	bis, bit. *Plur.* bimus, bitis, bunt. es, et. *Plur.* ēmus, ētis, ent.	*I ſhall or will love.*

Imperative Mood.

	Love them,	*Love he, or let him love,*	*Love we, or let us love,*	*Love ye,*	*Love they, let them lov*
Preſent tenſe ſin.	Ama,	amet,	*Plur.* ame- mus,	amate,	ament.
	Amato,	amato,		amatote,	amant
	Doce,	doceat,	*Plur.* doce- amus.	docete,	doceant.
	docето,	docето,		docetote,	docento.
	Lege,	legat,	*Plur.* lega- mus.	legite,	legant.
	legito,	legito,		legitote,	legunto.
	Audi,	audiat,	*Plur* audia- mus.	audite,	audiant.
	audito,	audito,		auditote,	audiunto

N. B. *The Optative, Potential and Subjunctive Mood, have th ſame* termination: *only they differ in* ſignification, *and* Sig *of the Mood: as* utinam amem, *God grant I love, in th Optative Mood:* amem, *I may or can love, in the Potentia Mood:* cùm amem, *when I love, in the Subjunctive Mood and ſo likewiſe in other Tenſes.*

Sub

Subjunctive Mood.

When I love.

Present tense singul. cùm	Amem, ames, amet. *Pl.* amemus, ametis, ament.	
	Doceam, Legam, Audiam,	as, at. *Plur.* amus, atis, ant.
Preterimperfect tense sing. cùm	Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audierem,	*When I loved or did love.* res, ret. *Plu.* remus, retis, rent.
Preterperfect tense singular cùm	Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim,	*When I have loved.* ris, rit. *Plur.* rimus, ritis, rint.
Preterpluperfect tense sin. cùm	Amavissem, Docuissem, Legissem, Audivissem,	*When I had loved.* ses, set. *Plur.* semus, setis, sent.
Future tense sing. cùm	Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero,	*When I shall or will love.* ris, rit. *Plu.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Infinitive Mood.

Present and preterimperfect tense.	Amare, *to love.* Docere, *to teach.* Legere, *to read.* Audire, *to hear.*

Preterperfect & preterpluperfect tense.	Amavisse, Docuisse, Legisse, Audivisse,	*To have or had*	*Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.*

Future

Future tenſe. Amaturum, Docturum, Lecturum, Auditurum } eſſe, *To* { *love, teach, read, hear* } *hereafter.*

Gerunds.
- Amandi, *of loving:* do, *in loving:* dum, *to love*
- Docendi, *of teaching:* do, *in teaching:* dum, *to teach*
- Legendi, *of reading:* do, *in reading:* dum, *to read*
- Audiendi, *of hearing:* do, *in hearing:* dum, *to hear*

Supines.
- Amatum, *to love:* Amatu, *to be loved.*
- Doctum, *to teach:* Doctu, *to be taught.*
- Lectum, *to read:* Lectu, *to be read.*
- Auditum, *to hear:* Auditu, *to be heard.*

A Participle of the preſent tenſe.
- Amans, *loving.*
- Docens, *teaching.*
- Legens, *reading.*
- Audiens, *hearing.*

The Participle of the firſt future tenſe.
- Amaturus, *to love, or about to love.*
- Docturus, *to teach, or about to teach.*
- Lecturus, *to read, or about to read*
- Auditurus, *to hear, or about to hear.*

Before we decline any Verbs in or, *for ſupplying of many tenſes lacking in all ſuch Verbs, we muſt learn to decline this Verb* Sum, *in this wiſe following.*

Sum, es, fui, eſſe, futurus: *To be.*

Indicative Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſingular. Sum, *I am:* es, eſt. *Pluraliter,* Sumus, eſtis, ſunt.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſin Eram, *I was:* eras, erat. *Plural.* eramus, eratis, erant.

Preterpe

Preterperfect tenſe ſingul. Fui, *I have been:* fuiſti, fuit. *Plur.* fuimus, fuiſtis, fuerunt vel fuere.

Preterpluper. tenſe ſingular. Fueram, *I had been:* fueras, fuerat. *Pl.* fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.

Future tenſe ſingular. Ero, *I ſhall or will be:* eris, erit. *Plur.* erimus, eritis, erunt.

Imperative Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſingular. Sis, Es, Eſto. *be thou* Sit, Eſto, *Plural* Simus. Sitis, Eſte, Eſtote. Sint. Sunto.

Subjunctive Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſingul. cùm Sim, *when I am:* ſis, ſit. *Plural.* ſimus, ſitis, ſint.

Preterimper. tenſe ſin cùm Eſſem, *when I was:* eſſes, eſſet. *Plu.* eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.

Preterperfect tenſe ſin. cùm Fuerim, *when I have been:* fueris, fuerit. *Plu.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluper. tenſe ſin cùm Fuiſſem, *when I had been:* fuiſſes, fuiſſet. *Plu.* fuiſſemus, fuiſſetis, fuiſſent.

Future tenſe ſing. cùm Fuero, *when I ſhall or will be:* fueris, fuerit. *Pl.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent and preterimperfect tenſ. ſin. Eſſe, *to be* *Preterperfect and preterpluperf. tenſe.* Fuiſſe *to have or had been.*

Future tenſe Fore vel futurum eſſe, *to be hereafter.*

Participle. Futurus, *to be, or about to be.*

Verbs in *Or* of the Four Conjugations, be declin after theſe Examples.

AMor, amaris, vel amare ; amatus ſum vel fui : amari, matus, amandus. *To be loved.*

Doceor, docĕris vel docĕre, doctus ſum vel fui : doceri, doc docendus. *To be taught.*

Legor, legĕris vel legĕre, lectus ſum vel fui : legi, lectus, lege dus. *To be read.*

Audior, audīris vel audīre, auditus ſum vel fui : audiri, au tus, audiendus. *To be heard.*

Indicative Mood.

I am loved.

Preſent tenſe ſing. Amor, amaris vel amare, amatur. Doceor, doceris vel docere, docetur. Legor, legeris vel legere, legitur. Audior, audiris vel audire, auditur. *Plur.* mur, mini, ntur

Preterimperfect tenſe ſingular. Amabar, Docebar, Legebar, Audiebar, *I was loved.* baris vel bare, batur. *Plu.* bamur, bamini, bantur.

Preterperfect tenſe ſingular Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, *I have been loved.* ſum vel fui, tus es vel fuiſti, tus eſt fuit. *Pl.* ti ſumus vel fuimus, ti eſtis fuiſtis, ti ſunt, fuerunt vel fuere.

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſingular. Amatus Doctus Lectus, Auditus *I had been loved.* eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus rat vel fuerat *pl.* ti eramus vel fueramus ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fueran

Futare tenſe ſingular. Amabor Docebor Legar Audiar, *I ſhall or will be loved.* beris vel bere, itur. *pl.* bimur, imini, untur eris vel ere, etur. *pl.* emur, emini, entur.

Imper

Imperative Mood.

	Be thou loved.	*Let him be loved.*	*Let us be loved.*	*Be ye loved.*	*Let them be loved.*
Present tens. fin.	Amare,	ametur.	*Pl.* amemur,	Amamini,	amentur
	amator:	amator.		amaminor:	amantor
	Docere,	doceatur.	*P.* docemur,	Docemini,	doceantur
	docetor:	docetor.		doceminor:	docentor
	Legere,	legatur,	*Pl.* legamur,	Legimini,	legantur
	legitor:	legitor.		legiminor:	leguntor
	Audire,	audiatur.	*Pl.* audiamur,	Audimini,	audiantur
	auditor:	auditor.		audiminor:	audiuntor

Subjunctive Mood.

When I am loved.

Present tens. singular cùm. Amer, Docear, Legar, Audiar, eris vel ere, etur. *Pl.* cùm emur, emini, entur. aris vel are, atur. *Pl.* cùm amur, amini, antur.

When I was loved.

Preterimperfect tens. singular cùm Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, reris vel rere, retur. *Pl.* cùm remur, remini, rentur.

When I have been loved

Preterperfect tens. singular cùm Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *Plu.* cùm ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

When I had been loved.

Preterplu perfect tens singular cùm Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Pl.* cùm ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

When I ſhall or will be loved.

Future tenſ. ſingu. cùm { Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } { ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *plu.* cùm ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent and preterimperfect tenſe. { Amari, Doceri, Legi, Audiri } *To be* { *Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.*

Preterperfect tenſe and preterpluperfect tenſe. { Amatum, Doctum, Lectum, Auditum } eſſe vel fuiſſe. *To have or had been loved.*

Future tenſe. { Amatum iri, vel amandum eſſe, Doctum iri, vel docendum eſſe, Lectum iri, vel legendum eſſe, Auditum iri, vel audiendum eſſe. } *to be* { *loved taught read heard* } { *hereafter*

A participle of the preterperfect tenſe. { Amatus, *Loved.* Doctus, *Taught.* Lectus, *Read.* Auditus, *Heard.* }

A participle of the Future in dus. { Amandus, *to be loved.* Docendus, *to be taught.* Legendus, *to be read.* Audiendus, *to be heard.* }

Of certain Irregular Verbs which are declined and formed in manner following.

POssum, potes, potui, posse, potens: *To may or can.*

Volo, vis, volui, velle: volendi, volendo, volendũ; supinis caret, volens: *To will, or to be willing.*

Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle: nolendi, nolendo, nolendum: supinis caret, nolens: *To nill, or to be unwilling.*

Malo, mavis, malui, malle: malendi, malendo, malendum: supinis caret, malens: *to have rather or to be more willing.*

Edo, edis, vel es, edi, edere vel esse: edendi, edendo, edendum: esum, esu, vel estum, estu, edens, esurus, vel esturus: *to eat,*

Fio, fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri: factus, faciendus: *to be made, or to be done.*

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre: ferendi, ferendo, ferendum: latum, latu: ferens, laturus: *to bear or suffer.*

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus sum vel fui, ferri: latus, ferendus: *to be born or suffered.*

Indicative Mood.

present tense singular,

POssum, potes, potest.
Volo, vis, vult.
Nolo, nonvis, nonvult.
Malo, mavis, mavult.
Edo, edis, vel es, edit vel est.
Fio, fis, fit.
Fero, fers, fert.
Feror, ferris, vel ferre, fertur.

pluraliter,

Possumus, potestis, possunt
Volumus, vultis, volunt.
Nolumus, non vultis, nolunt.
Malumus, mavultis, malunt.
Edimus, editis vel estis, edunt.
Fimus, fitis, fiunt.
Ferimus, fertis, ferunt.
Ferimur, ferimini, feruntur

Preterimperfect tenſe ſing.

Poteram,
Volebam,
Nolebam,
Malebam,
Edebam,
Fiebam,
Ferebam, } as, at, *plu.* amus, atis, ant.

Ferebar, baris vel bare, batur. *plu.* bamur, bamini, bantur.

Preterperfect tenſe ſing.

Potui, Malui,
Volui, Edi, } ſti, it. *pl.* imus, iſtis, érunt vel êre
Nolui, Tuli,

Factus, Latus { ſum vel fui, tus es vel fuiſti, tus eſt vel fuit. *plu.* ti ſumus vel fuimus, ti eſtis vel fuiſtis, ti ſunt fuêrunt vel fuêre.

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſing.

Poteram, Malueram,
Volueram, Ederam, } ras, rat. *plu.* ramus, ratis, rant.
Nolueram, Tuleram,

Factus, Latus { eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *pl.* ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Future tenſe ſing.

Potero, eris, erit. *plu.* poterimus, eritis, erunt.
Volam, Nolam, Malam { Edam, Fiam, Feram } es, et, *plu.* emus, etis, ent.
Ferar, ferêris vel ferêre, feretur. *plu.* feremur, feremini, ferentur.

Poſſum, Volo, Malo, *Have no Imperative Mood.*

Imperative

Imperative Mood.

Present. tens. sing.	Noli,	Nolito.	*Pluraliter.*	Nolite,	Nolitote.
	Ede, edito. es, esto,	edat. edito. esto.	*P.* Edamus	edite. editote. este, estote	edant. edunto.
	Fito tu	Fiat, Fito,	*pl.* Fiamus,	Fite, Fitote.	Fiant, fiunto.
	Fer, ferto,	Ferat, Ferto,	*P.* Feramus,	Ferte, Fertote:	Ferant, ferunto.
	Ferre, fertor.	Feratur fertor.	*pl.* Feramur.	Ferimini, feriminor:	Ferantur feruntor

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense sing. cùm	Possim, Velim,	Nolim, Malim,	is, it. *plu*, cùm imus, itis, int.
	Edam, Fiam, Feram,		is, at. *plu.* cùm amus, atis, ant.
	Ferar, raris vel rare, ratur. *pl.* cùm amur, amini, (antur.		
Preter-imperfect tense sing. cùm	Possem, Vellem, Nollem, Mallem,	Ederem vel essem, Fierem, Ferrem,	es, et. *pl.* cùm emus, etis, ent.
	Ferrer, rēris vel rere, retur. *pl.* cùm remur, remini, (rentur.		
Preter-perfect tense sing. cùm	Potuerim, Voluerim, Noluerim,	Maluerim, Ederim, Tulerim,	ris, rit. *pl.* cùm rimus, ritis, rint.
	Factus Latus	sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit, *pl.* cùm ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.	
Preter-pluperfect tense cùm	Potuissem, Voluissem, Noluissem.	Maluissem, Edissem, Tulissem,	ses, set. *plu.* cùm semus, setis, sent.
	Factus Latus	essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *pl.* cùm ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis ti essent vel fuissent.	

Future tenſe ſing. cùm

Potuero,	Maluero,	
Voluero,	Edero,	ris, rit. *plu.* cùm rimus, ri
Noluero,	Tulero,	tis, rint.
Factus	ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus er	
	vel fuerit. *pl.* cùm ti erimus vel fuerimus	
Latus.	ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint	

Infinitive Mood.

Poſſe,	*preterperfect and preter pluperfect tenſe:*	Potuiſſe.
Velle,		Voluiſſe.
Nolle,		Noluiſſe.
Malle,		Maluiſſe.
Edere vel eſſe,		Ediſſe.
Ferre,		Tuliſſe.
Fieri,		Factum eſſe vel fuiſſe.
Ferri,		Latum eſſe vel fuiſſe.

present tenſe and preterperfect tenſe

Qu. 103. *How are* Eo *and* Queo *formed?*

EO *and* Queo *make* Ibam *and* Quibam *in the preterimperfect tenſe of the Indicative mood, and* ibo *and* quibo *in the Future tenſe; and in all other moods and tenſes are varied like verbs in* o *of the fourth Conjugation; ſaving that they make their Gerunds,* Eundi, do, dum. Queundi, do, dum, *and* Eo *in the oblique caſes of the participle of the preſent tenſe makes* Eumis, Eunti, &c.

Qu. 104. What tenſes are formed of the preterperfect tenſe of the Indicative Mood?

Of the preterperfect tenſe of the indicative mood be formed the preterpluperfect tenſe of the ſame mood: the preterperfect tenſe, preterpluperfect tenſe, and the future tenſe, of the optative mood, the potential mood, and the ſubjunctive mood: as of Amavi, *are formed,*

Ama-

Amaveram, amaverim, amavero, *by changing* i *into* e *short.* Amaviſſem, amaviſſe, *keeping* i *ſtill.*

Qu. 105. How are verbs Impersonals declined?

Impersonals be declined throughout all moods and tenses in the voice of the third person singular only; as Delectat, delectabat, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decere. Studetur, ſtudebatur ſtuditum eſt vel fuit, ſtuditum erat vel fuerat, ſtudebitur, &c.

Qu. 106. What is the common ſign of Verbs Impersonals?

They have commonly before their Engliſh, this ſign it: as, Delectat, *it delighteth:* Decet, *it becometh.*

Of a PARTICIPLE.

Qu. 107. *What is a participle?*

A Participle is a part of ſpeech, derived of a Verb, and taketh part of a Noun, as *Gender Caſe and Declenſion; and part of a Verb,* as *tenſe and ſignification, and part of both,* as *Number and Figure.*

Qu. 108. How many kind of Participles be there?

There be four kinds of participles; One *of the preſent tenſe;* another *of the preter tenſe;* one *of the Future in* rus, *another of the future in* dus.

Qu. 109. How know you a participle of the preſent tenſe?

A participle of the preſent tenſe hath his Engliſh ending in ing, *as* loving; *and his latin in* ans *or* ens, *as* Amans, Docens.

Qu. 110. Whence is it formed?

It is formed of the preterimperfect tenſe of the

Indicative mood, by changing the laſt ſyllable into m *as*, Amabam, amans; Audiebam, audiens; Auxiliabar, auxilians; poteram, potens.

Qu. 111. How know you a Participle of the Future in *rus*?

A Participle of the Future in rus *betokeneth to do like the infinitive mood of the active voice*; *as*, Amaturus, *To love, or about to love.*

Qu. 112. How is it formed?

And it is formed of the latter Supine, by putting rus; *as*, Doctu, Docturus.

Qu. 113. How know you a Participle of the preterperfect tenſe?

A Participle of the Preter tenſe hath his Engliſh ending in d, t, or n; *as loved, taught, ſlain*; *and his Latin in* tus, ſus, xus; *and one in* uus, *as* Mortuus.

Qu. 114. How is it formed?

And it is formed of the latter Supine, by putting to s: *as of* Lectu, lectus; *except* Mortuus.

Qu. 115. How know you a Participle of the Future in *dus*?

A Participle of the Future in dus, *betokeneth to ſuffer, like the Infinitive mood of the Paſſive voice*, *as* Amandus, *to be loved.*

Qu. 116. How is it formed?

And it is formed of the Genitive Caſe ſingular of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe, by changing tis *into* dus; *as* Amantis, Amandus; Legentis, legendus. *And it is alſo found to have the ſignification of the Participle of the preſent tenſe, as* Legendis veteribus proficis, *in reading old Authors thou doſt profit*

Qu. 117. How many participles come of a Verb Active, &c.

Of a Verb Active, and of a Verb Neuter, which have the Supines, come Two Participles: One of the preſent tenſe; *and another of the Future in* rus: *as of*

Amo,

Amo, *cometh* amans, amaturus; *of* Curro, currens cursurus.

Q. 118. How many of a Verb passive?

Of a Verb Passive, whose Active hath the Supines, come Two Participles; One of the Preter tense, and another of the Future in dus: *as of* Amor, *cometh* amatus, amandus.

Qu. 119. How many of a Verb deponent?

Of a Verb Deponent come Three Participles: one of the present tense, one of the preter tense, and one of the Future in tus, *as of* Auxilior, *cometh* auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus.

And if the Verb Deponent do govern an Accusative case after him, it may form also a Participle in dus; *as of* Loquor, loquendus.

Qu. 120. How many of a Verb Commune?

Of a Verb Commune come Four Participles; as of Largior, *cometh* largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus.

Qu. 121. How are Participles declined?

Participles of the present tense be declined like Nouns Adjectives of three articles: as, Nominative hic, hæc & hoc amans, *Genitivo* amantis, *Dativo* amanti, &c.

Participles of other tenses be declined like Nouns Adjectives of three Terminations: as, Amaturus, amatura, amaturum: Amatus, a, um: Amandus, da, dum.

Of

Of an ADVERB.

Qu. 122. What is an Adverb.

AN Adverb *is a part of ſpeech joyned to the Verbs, to declare their ſignification.*

Why are Adverbs joyned to Verbs?

They are joyned principally to Verbs, (and ſometimes to other parts) to declare their ſignification: *i. e.* by ſome circumſtance of *Time, Place, Number, Order,* or the like.

Qu. 123. How many ſorts of Adverbs be there?

There be ſundry ſorts of Adverbs;

Some be of

1. *Time*; *as,* Hodie *to day,* cras *to morrow,* heri *yeſterday,* perendie *next after to morrow,* olim *in time paſt or to come,* aliquando *ſometimes,* nuper *of late,* quando *when.*
2. *Place*; *as,* Ubi *where,* ibi *there,* hic *here,* iſtic *and* illic *there,* intus *within,* foris *without.*
3. *Number*; *as,* Semel *once,* bis *twice,* ter *thrice,* quater *four times,* iterum *again.*
4. *Order*; *as,* Inde *from thence,* deinde *afterwards,* denique *to conclude,* poſtremò *laſt of all.*
5. *Asking or doubting*; *as,* Cur *wherefore,* quare *wherefore,* unde *from whence,* quorſum *to what end,* num *whether,* nunquid *whether.*
6. *Calling*; *as,* Heus *hoe, O hoe,* ehodum *hoe ſirrah.*
7. *Affirming*; *as,* Certè *ſurely,* næ *verily*; profectò *truly,* ſanè *truly or doubtleſs,* ſcilicet *doubtleſs or truly,* licèt *although,* eſtò *be it ſo.*
8. *Denying*: *as,* Non *not,* minimè *not, or in no wiſe,* haud *not,* neutiquam, *not or on no wiſe,* nequaquam *no, or on no wiſe.*
9. *Swearing*; *as,* Pol *in good ſooth,* ædipol *in good ſooth,* herclè *truly,* medius fidius, *in faith or truth.*

19. Ex-

10. *Exhorting*; *as*, Eia *go to*, *or well*, agè *go to*, agitè *go ye to*, agedum *well*, *go to yet*.
11. *Flattering*; *as*, ſodes *if thou dareſt*; *or on good fellowſhip*, amabò *of all love*.
12. *Forbidding*; *as*, Nè *no*, *not*.
13. *Wiſhing*, *as*, Utinam, *O that*, *or I would to God*, ſi, *O that*, ô ſi, *O if*, O *Oh that*, ô utinam, *O I would to God*.
14. *Gathering together*; *as*, Simul *together*, unà *together*, pariter *together*, non modò *not only*, non ſolùm *not only*.
15. *Parting*; *as*, ſeorſim *aſunder*, *or one from another*; ſigillatim *every one aſunder*, *or peculiarly*, vicatim *ſtreet by ſtreet*, *or village by village*.
16. *Chooſing*; *as*, potiùs *rather*, imò *yea rather*.
17. *A thing not finiſhed*, *as*, penè *almoſt*, ferè *almoſt*. prope *nigh or near*, *or almoſt*, vix *ſcarcely*, modò non *almoſt*, tantùm non *almoſt*.
18. *Shewing*, *as*, En *behold*, ecce *behold*.
19. *Doubting*; *as*, Forſan *peradventure*, forſitan *peradventure*, fortaſſis *it may be*, fortaſſe *it may be or adventure*.
20. *Chance*, *as*, Fortè *by chance*, fortuitò *by chance*, *or at adventure*.
21. *Likewiſe*; *as*, Sic ſo, ſicut *like as*, quaſi *as*, ceu *as*, tanquam *even as*, velut *as*.
22. *Quality*: *as*, Benè *well*, malè *evilly*, doctè *learnedly*, fortiter, *ſtrongly*.
23. *Quantity*: *as*, multùm *much*, parùm *little*, minimùm *the leaſt of all*, paululùm *very little*, plurimùm *moſt of all*, *or very much*.
24. *Compariſon*: *as*, Tam ſo, *or as well*, quàm *as*, magis *more*, minùs *leſs*, maximè *eſpecially*.

Qu. 124. Are not ſome Adverbs compared?

Certain Adverbs be compared: *as*, Doctè *learnedly*: doctiùs *more learnedly*: doctiſſimè *moſt learnedly*.

Fortiter

Fortiter *valiantly*; fortiùs *more valiantly*; fortiſſimè *moſt valiantly*. Prope *near*, propiùs *neerer*, proximè *neereſt of all*.

Qu. 125. Are not prepoſitions ſometimes made Adverbs?

Prepoſitions, ſet alone, without any Caſual word to ſerve to, be not prepoſitions, but are changed into adverbs: as, Qui antè non cavet, pòſt dolebit: *He that bewareth not afore ſhall be ſorry afterward.* Coràm laudare & clàm vituperare, inhoneſtum eſt: *In preſence to commend one, and behind the back to diſpraiſe, is an unhoneſt point.*

Of a CONJUNCTION.

Qu. 126. What is a Conjunction?

A Conjunction *is a part of ſpeech, which joyneth words and ſentences together.*

What is the uſe of Conjunctions?

To joyn words and ſentences together.

Qu. 127 How many ſorts of Conjunctions be there?

Conjunctions be of divers ſorts:

Some.

1. *Copulatives: as,* Et *and,* que *and,* quoquè *alſo,* ac *and,* atque *and,* nec *neither,* neque *neither.*
2. *Diſjunctives: as,* aut *either,* ve *or, or either,* vel *either,* ſeu *either,* ſive *either.*
3. *Diſcretives: as,* Sed *but,* quidem *but truly,* autem *but,* verò *but,* at *but,* aſt *but.*
4. *Cauſals, as* Nam *for,* namque *for,* enim *for,* etenim *for,* quia *becauſe,* ut *that,* quòd *that,* quum *ſith that,* quoniam *becauſe;* and quando (*ſet for* quoniam) *ſith that, or becauſe.*

5. *Con-*

5. *Conditional:* *as*, Si *if*, ſin *but if*; modò *ſo that*, dum *ſo that*, dummodo *ſo that.*
6. *Exceptives:* *as*, Ni *except*, niſi *except*, quin *but*, aloquin *except that*, *or otherwiſe*, Preterquam *except that.*
7. *Interrogatives:* *as*, Nè *whether*, an *whether*, num *whether*, utrum *whether*, necne *whether*, *or no*, anne *whether or no*, nónne *is it not ſo?*
8. *Illatives:* *as*, Ergò *therefore*, ideo *therefore*, igitur *therefore*, quare *wherefore*, itaque *therefore*, proin *therefore.*
9. *Adverſatives:* *as*, Etſi *although*, quanquam *although*, quamvis *although*, licet *although*, *or albeit*, eſtò *be it ſo*
10. *Reddutives, to the ſame:* *as*, Tamen *notwithſtanding*, attamen *yet*, *notwithſtanding.*
11. *Electives:* *as*, Quàm *how*, ac *as*, atque *as*, *or than.*
12. *Diminutives:* *as*, Saltem *at leaſt*, vel *yea*, *or at leaſt.*

Of a PREPOSITION.

Qu. 128. What is a Preposition?

A Preposition *is a part of ſpeech moſt commonly ſet before other parts.*

How many wayes?

Either in Appoſition; *as*, Ad patrem, *or elſe in* Compoſition: *as*, Indoctus.

Why do you ſay *Commonly* ſet before other parts?

Becauſe ſome prepoſitions are ordinarily ſet after their Caſes; as *Verſus*, *Tenus*,

Qu. 129. What Caſes do prepoſitions ſerve to?

Some Prepoſitions ſerve to an Accuſative, Caſe: ſome to an Ablative; ſome to both.

Qu. 130.

Qu. 130, How many ſerve to the Accuſative?

I. Theſe Prepoſitions following ſerve to the Accuſative Caſe.

Ad *to*, apud *at*, ante *before*, adverſus, adverſum *againſt*: eis, citra *on this ſide*, circa, circiter, circùm *about*: contra *againſt*, erga *towards*, extra *without*, intra *within*, inter *between*, infra *beneath*, juxta *beſide or nigh to*, ob *for*, penès *in the power*, per *by*, *through*, ponè *behind*: poſt *after*, præter *beſides*, propter *for*, Propè *nigh to*, ſecundùm *according to*, ſecus *by*, ſupra *above*, trans *on the further ſide*, verſus *towards*, ultra *beyond*.

II. Theſe Prepoſitions following ſerve to the Ablative Caſe.

A, ab, abs, *of or from*: abſque *without*, coram *before*, cum *with*, de *of, or concerning*: è, ex, *out of*, palam *openly*, Præ *before or in compariſon*: pro *for*, ſine *without*.

III. Theſe Prepoſitions following ſerve to both Caſes, *i.e.* an Accuſative and Ablative: *as in, ſub, ſuper, ſubter, clam.*

1. In *with this ſign* To, *to the Accuſative Caſe*: *as*, in urbem, *into the city*: In, *without this ſign* To, *to the Ablative caſe*: *as*, In te ſpes eſt, *My hope is in thee.*
2. Sub noctem, *a little before night*: Sub Judice lis eſt *the matter is before the Judg.*
3. Super Lapidem, *upon a ſtone*: ſuper viridi fronde, *upon green leaves.*
4. Subter terram, *under the earth*; ſubter aquis, *under the water.*

5. Clam,

5 Clam patrem, & clam patre, *without my fathers knowledge.*

To which may be added.

6. Tenus, *which governs an Ablative Case singular, and plural; and a Genitive plural: as,* Capulo tenus, *up to the hilts:* aurium tenus, *up to the ears.*

N. B. Tenus *and* Versus *are alwayes set after their Casual words: as,* Londinum versus, *towards London: and likewise may* penes *be set also.*

These prepositions are alwayes found in Composition: Am, di, dis, re, se, con.

Also prepositions set alone without their Casuals: are changed into Adverbs: as is aforesaid in the Adverb.

Of an INTERJECTION.

AN *Interjection is a part of speech which betokeneth a sudden passion of the mind under an unperfect voice.*

Qu. 132. How many kinds of interjections be there?

Some be of

1. *Mirth: as,* Evax, *Hey brave,* vah, *how!*
2. *Sorrow: as,* Heu, *alas!* hei, *welladay!*
3. *Dread: as,* Attat, *out alas!*
4. *Marvelling: as,* Papæ, *O strange!*
5. *Shunning: as,* Apage, *avant.*
6. *Praising: as,* Euge, *well done.*
7. *Scorning: as,* Heu, *whoo.*
8. *Exclamation: as,* proh, *oh*
9. *Cursing: as,* Væ, *wo.*

10. *Laugh-*

10. *Laughing*: *as* Ha, ha, he.
11. *Calling*: *as*, Eho, *ſo ho*; Io, *avoy*.
12. *Silence*: *as*, Au, *'ſt*, pax, *whilſt*.

N. B. *Other words ſometimes are put for Interjections*, viz. *when they ſignifie a ſudden paſſion of the mind*: *as*, Infandum, *a thing not to be ſpoken of* amabo, *of all loves*, malum, *with a miſchief*, *&c.*

WHereas there are properly Two Parts of Grammar, I. *Etymology*, which handleth the Eight Parts with their accidents, ſeverally, as ſingle words; II *Syntaxis*, which treateth of words as they are joyned together in a ſpeech; having done with the Rudiments, as they concern *Etymology*; we ſhall give you a few General Rules in *Engliſh* concerning *Syntaxis*, and ſo refer you to the *Latin Syntaxis*, which handles them more largely; forbearing to trouble children with any Criticiſms or Niceries, until they be well grounded in the plain ordinary Rules.

SYN-

SYNTAXIS,
OR,
CONSTRUCTION.

SYntaxis, *or Conſtruction, is the due joyning of words together in ſpeech, according to the right rule of Grammar.*

Of Syntaxis there be two parts:
I. *Concordance of words.*
II. *Government of words.*

I. Of the Concordance of words.

THere be three concords: the firſt between the Nominative caſe and the Verb: the Second *between the Subſtantive and the Adjective: the* Third *between the Antecedent and the Relative.*

I. Concord.

A Verb Perſonal agreeth with his Nominative caſe in number and perſon; as, precepror legit, vos verò negligitis, *The Maſter readeth, but ye regard not.*

II. Concord.

THe Adjective (whether it be a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle,) agreeth with his ſubſtantive

ſtantive in Caſe, Gender, and Number as, Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur *A ſure friend is tried in a doubtful matter.* Ager colendus, *a field to be tilled,* Hic Vir, *this man;* meus herus eſt, *it is my maſter.*

IN Concord.

THe *Relative agreeth with his Antecedent in Gender, Number, and perſon, as* Vir ſapit, qui pauca loquitur, *That man is wiſe that ſpeaketh few things or words.*

N. B. *The Antecedent moſt commonly is a word that goeth before the Relative, and is again reherſed of the Relative.*

The Rule of the Relatives.

WHen *there cometh no Nominative caſe between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative ſhall be the Nominative caſe to the Verb: as,* miſer eſt, qui nummos admiratur; *Wretched is he, that is in love with money.*

But when there cometh a Nominative caſe between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative ſhall be ſuch caſe as the Verb will have after him: as, Felix, quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum: *Happy is he, whom other men's harms do make wary.*

When you have a Verb, Adjective, or Relative, ask the queſtion, who or what? and the word anſwering to that queſtion ſhall be the Nominative caſe to the Verb, The Subſtantive to the Adjective, and antecedent to the Relative.

The Rule of Queſtion and Anſwer.

WHen *a queſtion is asked, the anſwer muſt be made in Latine by the ſame caſe of a Noun, and the ſame Tenſe of a Verb that the queſtion*

ſtion is asked by: Cujus eſt fundus? *Whoſe ground is it?* Vicini? *My neighbors.* Quid agitur in ludo literario? *What do you in the School?* Studetur, *We ſtudy.*

II. Of the Government of words.

1. The Rule of Noun-Subſtantives.

When two Subſtantives come together ſignifying diverſe things, the latter ſhall be the Genitive caſe: as, Facundia Ciceronis, *the eloquence of Cicero;* Amator ſtudiorum; *a lover of ſtudies.*

But if they belong both to one thing, they ſhall be put both in one caſe; as, Pater meus, vir, amat me, puerum? *My father, being a man, loveth me, a boy.*

When the Engliſh of the word Res, *is put with an Adjective, you may put away* Res *and put the Adjective in the Neuter Gender, like a Subſtantive: as* Multa me impedierunt; *Many things have letted me. And being ſo put, it may be the Subſtantive to the Adjective, as,* Pauca his ſimilia; *a few things like unto theſe.* Nonnulla hujuſmodi; *many things of like ſort.*

An Adjective in the Neuter Gender, put alone without a Subſtantive, ſtandeth for a Subſtantive, and may have a Genitive caſe after him, as if it were a Subſtantive: as, Multum lucri, *much gain.* Quantum negotii? *how much buſineſs?* Id operis, *that work.*

Words importing indument of any quality or property, to the praiſe or diſpraiſe of a thing, coming after a Noun Subſtantive, or a Verb ſubſtantive, may be put in the Ablative caſe, or in the Ge-

nitive; puer bonâ indole, *or*, puer bonæ indolis, a child of good towardneſs. Puer boni ingenii, *or* puer bono ingenio, a boy of a good wit.

Opus *and* Uſus, *when they ſignifie* need, *require an ablative caſe: as*, Opus eſt mihi tuo judicio, I have need of thy judgment. Viginti minis opus eſt filio: My ſon hath need of twenty pounds.

The Rules of Adjectives.

Adjectives governing a Genitive Caſe.

A*djectives that ſignifie deſire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, and ſuch like, require a Genitive caſe: as*, Cupidus auri, *greedy of gold.* Peritus belli, *skilful in war*; Memor mortis, *mindful of death*; Reus furti, *accuſed of theft.*

2. *Adjectives verbals in* ax *govern a genitive caſe: as*, Tempus edax rerum, *Time is a devourer of things.*

3. *Nouns partitives, Interrogatives, certain nouns of numbers, Comparatives, Superlatives uſed partitively, require a genitive caſe: as*, Aliquis veſtrûm, *ſome of you*; Quis fratrum? *which of the brethren?* Quatuor judicum, *four of the judges*; Manuum fortior eſt dextra: *of the hands, the right is the ſtronger*; Digitorum medius eſt longiſſimus, *of the fingers the middle is the longeſt.*

Adjectives governing a Dative Caſe.

1. A*djectives that ſignifie*, (1) *Profit or diſprofit*, (2) *Likeneſs or unlikeneſs.* (3) *Pleaſure* (4) *ſubmitting*, or (5) *belonging to any thing, require a Dative caſe*; *as*, Labor eſt utilis corpori, *labor is profitable for the body.* Eſt finitimus oratori Poeta: *a Poet is very near to an Orator.* jucundus omnibus,

bus, *pleaſant to all perſons.* Parenti ſupplex, *ſuppliant to his father.*

2. *Nouns adjectives ending in* bilis, *of the paſſive ſignification, and participles in* dus, *require a Dative caſe: as,* flendus omnibus. *To be lamented of all men,* Formidabilis, formidandus hoſti. *To be feared of his enemies.*

Adjectives governing an Accuſative Caſe.

ADjectives *govern an accuſative caſe (and ſometimes an ablative,) which ſignifieth the length, breadth or thickneſs of a thing: as,* Turris alta centum pedes, *a tower an hundred foot high.* Arbor lata tres digitos, *a tree three fingers broad.* Liber craſſus tres pollices, vel tribus pollicibus, *A book three inches thick.*

Adjectives governing an Ablative Caſe.

1. ADjectives *which ſignify fulneſs, emptineſs plenty, or want, require an ablative caſe and ſometime a Genitive: as,* Copiâ abundans. *Abounding in plenty.* Animus curis vacuus, *A mind void of cares.* Stultorum plena ſunt omnia. *All things are full of fools.* Expers omnium, *wanting all things.*

2. Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, *and ſuch like will have an ablative caſe: as,* Dignus honore, *worthy of honor.* Indignus præmio, *unworthy of a reward.* Virtute præditus, *endued with virtue.* Captus oculis, *blind.* Suâ ſorte contentus, *content with his lot:* Deo fretus, *truſting in God.*

N. B. *But* Dignus, indignus, *and* contentus, *may inſtead of the ablative caſe, have the Infinitive mood of a Verb: as,* Laudari dignus. *Worthy to be praiſed.* Contentus in pace vivere, *content to live in peace.*

3. *Nouns adjectives of the Comparative de-*

gree, having Then *or* By *after them, do cauſe the wo following to be the Ablative caſe: as,* Frigidio glacie; *more cold than ice.* Doctior multo; *bett learned by a great deal.* Uno pede altior; *high by a foot.*

3. *Adjectives govern an ablative caſe ſignifyi the Cauſe, or the Inſtruments, or the manner of doin as;* Deteriores omnes ſumus licentiâ. *We are the worſe by liberty.* Promptus manu, *handy, ready with his hand.* Conſilium audax, eventu triſt *a bold deſign, ſad in event.*

The Rules of Pronouns.

1. *Theſe Genitive caſes of the primitives,* Mei tui, ſui, noſtri *and* veſtri, *are uſed; when ſuffe ring or paſſion is ſignified: as,* pars tui; *part of thee* Amor mei; *the love of me. But when poſſeſſion is ſig nified,* Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter *and* veſter *be uſed as,* Ars tua, *thy art,* Imago tua, *thy image.*

2. *Theſe Genitive caſes,* Noſtrûm *and* veſtrûm *be uſed after diſtributives, partitives, Comparatives and Superlatives: as,* Nemo veſtrûm, *no of you:* aliquis noſtrûm, *ſome of us.* Major veſtrûm *the bigger of you:* maximus natu noſtrûm, *the eldeſt of us.*

The Rules of Verbs.

Verbs governing a Nominative Caſe.

1. *Verbs ſubſtantives as,* Sum, forem, fio, exiſto, naſcor: *Verbs paſſive of calling: as* Dicor, vocor, ſalutor, appellor, habeor, exiſtimor, videor: *and verbs of geſture will have a Nominative*

native caſe after them, as well as before them: *as*, Fama eſt malum; *Fame is an evil thing.* Malus culturâ fit bonus, *an evil perſon by due ordering or governance is made good.* Crœſus vocatur dives: *Crœſus is called rich*, Petrus incedit claudus: *Peter goe's lame.* Dormit ſecurus: *he ſleep's void of care.*

Verbs governing a Genitive Caſe.

1. THis *Verb* Sum, *ſignifying poſſeſſion, owning or pertaining to a thing, as a token, property, or duty, requireth a Genitive caſe*: *as*, Hæc veſtis eſt patris: *This Garment is my fathers.* Inſipientis eſt dicere, non putâram: *It is the property of a fool to ſay, I had not thought.* Adoleſcentis eſt majores natu revereri: *It is the duty of a young man to reverence his elders. But theſe Nominatives*, Meum, tuum, ſuum, noſtrum, veſtrum, humanum, belluinum, *and ſuch like are excepted*: *as*, humanum eſt errare; belluinum verò in errore perſeverare: *It is humane frailty to commit an error*: *but it is brutiſh to perſevere in error.*

2. *Verbs that ſignify eſteem or regard, will have a Genitive caſe*: *as* Parvi penditur probitas: *Honeſty is reckoned little worth.* Plurimi paſſim fit pecunia: *Money is every where much regarded.*

3. *Verbs of accuſing, condemning, warning, or abſolving, will have a Genitive caſe, of the crime or puniſhment, with an accuſative caſe of the perſon*: *as*, Qui alterum incuſat probri, ipſum ſe intueri oportet: *It behoveth him to look to himſelf, who accuſeth another of diſhoneſty.* Admonuit me errari: *he warned me of a miſtake.*

4. Satago, miſereor, miſereſco *require a Genitive caſe*: *as*, Rerum ſuarum ſatagit; *He is buſy about his own matters.*

5. Reminiſcor, obliviſcor, *and* memini, *will have a genitive or an accuſative caſe: as*, Datæ fidei reminiſcitur; *He remembreth his promiſe.* Stultorum proprium eſt aliorum vitia cernere, obliviſci ſuorum; *It is the property of fools to ſee other mens faults, and to forget their own.* Memini tui *vel* te; *I remember thee.* Memini de te, *I ſpeak of thee.*

Verbs governing a Dative Caſe.

1. ALl *Verbs put Acquiſitively, that is to ſay, with thoſe tokens* To *or* For *after them, will have a Dative Caſe: as*, Non omnibus dormio; *I ſleep not to all men.* Huic habeo, non tibi; *I have it for this man, and not for thee.*

2. *Verbs that ſignifie* (1) *to profit or to diſprofit:* (2) *to compare:* (3) *to give or reſtore:* (4) *to promiſe to pay:* (5) *to command or ſhew:* (6) *to truſt:* (7) *to obey or reſiſt:* (8) *to threaten or to be angry with, require a Dative caſe: as*, Bonis nocet, qui parcit malis; *He hurts the good who ſpares the bad;* Parvis componere magna; *I compare great things with ſmall.* Fortuna multis nimium dedit, nulli ſatis; *Fortune hath given too much to many, to none enough.* Hoc tibi promitto; *I promiſe you this.* Æs alienum mihi numeravit; *He paid unto me the debt.* Imperat aut ſervit collecta pecunia cuique: *Money gathered together commandeth or ſerveth every body.* Nemo credit niſi ei quem fidelem putat. *No man believeth any but whom he thinketh faithful.* Semper obtemperat pius filius patri; *A dutiful Son always obeyeth his father.* Ignavis precibus fortuna repugnat; *Fortune reſiſteth ſlothful prayers.* Utrique mortem minatus eſt; *He threatneth death to them both.* Adoleſcenti ſuccenſet; *He is angry with the young man.*

3. Sum, *with his compounds, as*, Adſum, abſum, præſum

præſum, deſum, (*except* poſſum) *require a Dative caſe*; *as*, Sum tibi naturâ pater: *I am father to thee by nature.* Multa petentibus deſunt multa: *Many things are wanting to them that require many things.*

4 Sum *and* Suppetit, *being put for* habeo *will have a Dative caſe*; *as*, Eſt mihi mater; *i. e* habeo matrem: *I have a mother.* Pauper non eſt cui rerum ſuppetit uſus: *He is not a poor man, who hath the uſe of things.*

5. Sum, *and other verbs have oftentimes a double Dative caſe*: *as*, Sum tibi præſidio: *I am to thee a ſafegard.* Rex pius eſt Rei publicæ ornamento: *A godly King is an ornament to the Common-wealth.* Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis: *You eſteem this a commendation to you.*

6. *Verbs compounded with* Satis, benè *and* malè: *and many Verbs compounded with theſe Prepoſitions*, Præ, ad, con, ſub, ante, poſt, ob, in, *and* inter, *will have a Dative caſe*: Benefecit multis, maſefecit nulli: *He hath done good to many, he hath done hurt to none.* Ille huic negotio præfuit: *He was chief in this buſineſs.* *But* præeo, prævinco, præcedo, præcurro, prævertor, *will have an Accuſative caſe.*

Verbs governing an Accuſative Caſe.

1. *Verbs tranſitives, (that is to ſay whoſe action paſſeth into another thing) will have after them an Accuſative caſe, of the* Doer *or* ſufferer; *as*, uſus promptos facit: *Uſe makes men ready.* Creſcentem ſequitur cura pecuniam: *Care follows money encreaſing.*

2. *Certain Verbs intranſitive, of an abſolute ſignification, admit after them an Accuſative and ſometimes an Ablative of their own, or a near ſignification: as*, Endymionis ſomnum dormis: *Thou ſleepeſt*

ſleepeſt the ſleep of Endymion. Longam ire viam; *to a long way.* Morte obiit repentinâ; *He died a ſu den death.*

3. *Verbs of asking, teaching, and arrayi will have two accuſative caſes; One of the Perſ and another of the thing: as,* Frugalitatem & temp rantiam multos docuit penuria; *Poverty hath tau many thriftineſs and temperance:* Ter. Induit ſe ca ceos quos priùs exuerat: *He put on his ſhoe, whi he had put off before.*

Verbs governing an Ablative Caſe.

1. ALl *Verbs require an ablative caſe, ſignifyi the inſtrument wherewith any thing is do (put with this ſign With before it) or the cauſe, or t manner of doing: as,* Gladio eum vulneravit, *H wounded him with a ſword.* Tacuit metu, *He be his peace for fear.* Summâ eloquentiâ cauſam egi *He pleaded the cauſe with great eloquence.*

2. *The word of price is put after Verbs in the ab lative caſe: as,* vendidi auro, *I ſold for gold:* Empt ſum argento, *I am bought for ſilver. Except theſe Ge nitives, when they be put alone without Subſtan tives;* tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tanti dem, quantilibet, quanticunque, *as,* quanti merca tus ex hunc equum? *For how much have you bough this horſe?* Certè pluris quàm vellem: *Truly for mor then I was willing to give. But when they have Sub ſtantives, they are put in the ablative caſe: as,* mi nori Pretio vendidi quàm emi. *I ſold for a leſs price then I bought.*

3. *Verbs of plenty, or want, filling, emptying, loading and unloading will have an ablative caſe: as,* Opibus abundas. *Thou doſt abound in riches.* Cares virtute, *Thou wanteſt virtue.*

4. Fungor,

4. Fungor, fruor, potior, utor, gaudeo, veſcor, nitor, dignor, Proſequor, muto, munero, communico, affico, ſuperſedeo, *and ſuch like, require an ablative caſe*; *as*, Virtute decet, non ſanguine niti, *It becometh us to truſt to Virtue, not to blood.* Utere virtute, *uſe virtue.* Nè malis gaudeas alienis, *Rejoyce not in other men's evils.* Veſcor canibus *I eat fleſh.*

5. *Verbs that ſignify receiving, diſtance, or taking away, will have an ablative caſe with* à, ab, ex *or* de; *as*, Accepit literas a Petro, *He received letters from Peter*, Audivi ex multis, *He heard it of many*; *and this ablative, after Verbs of taking away or diſtance may be turned into the Dative*; *as*, eripuit illi vitam, *He took away his life.*

6. *Verbs of comparing or exceeding may have an Ablative caſe of the word that ſignifieth the meaſure of exceeding*; *as*, Præfero hunc multis gradibus, *I prefer this man by many degrees.* Paulo intervallo illum ſuperat. *He is beyond the other but a little ſpace.*

7. *A Noun, or Pronoun ſubſtantive, joyned with a Participle expreſſed or underſtood, and having none other word whereof it may be governed, ſhall be put in the ablative caſe abſolute: as*, Rege veniente hoſtes fuerunt; *The King cometh the enemies fled.* Me duce vinces, *I being Captain thou ſhalt overcome. And it may be reſolved by any of theſe words*, dum, cùm, quando, ſi, quanquam, poſtquam; *as* Rege veniente, *id eſt*, dum veniret Rex; Me duce, *id eſt*, Si ego dux fuero.

Conſtructions of Verbs Paſſives.

A *Verb Paſſive will have after him an ablative caſe with a Prepoſition, or ſometime a Dative of the Doer*: *as*, Virgilius legitur à me, *Virgil is read*

read of me; Tibi fama petatur; *Let fame be ſought of you.*

2. *Theſe neuter paſſives*: Vapulo, veneo, liceo, exulo, fio, *ſignifying paſſively, follow the rule of paſſives, that is to ſay, they will have an ablative caſe with a Prepoſition: as*, A Præceptore vapulabis: *Thou ſhalt be beaten of thy maſter.* A conviviis exulat Philoſophia, *Phyloſophy is baniſhed from banquets.*

The Rule of the Infinitive Mood.

VErbs *of the Infinitive mood are ſet after Verbs, or Adjectives: as*, Vis fieri dives, Pontice? nil cupias: *Ponticus, wouldeſt thou be made rich? thou muſt deſire nothing.* Dignus amari: *worthy to be loved.*

N. B. *The former verb is ſometimes concealed by the Figure* Ellipſis: *as*, Hæccine fieri flagitia? ſubaudi, decet, vel oportet: *Ought ſuch villanies to be committed? The Infinitive mood is ſometimes put by Enallage: as*, Agere gratias, pro agebat: *He gave thanks.*

The Rule of Gerunds.

1. GErunds *and Supines will have ſuch caſe as the Verbs they come of: as*, Otium ſcribendi literas. *Leaſure to write Letters.* Utendum eſt ætate, *We muſt uſe time.* Veni auditum concionem, *I came to hear a ſermon.*

2. *Gerunds in* Di, *are ſet after certain ſubſtantives and adjectives, like as the genitive caſe, as*, Nunc non eſt narrandi locus. *Now there is no place of telling.* Amor ſceleratus habendi. *The wicked love of having.* Certus eundi, *Certain of going.* Peritus jaculandi,

landi, *Skilful in darting. But ſometimes the Infinitive mood is put for the Gerund in* Di: *as*, Peritus medicari, *for* medicandi. *Skilful in healing, or ſurgery.*

3. *The Gerund in* Do *is uſed with one of theſe Prepoſitions*, à, ab, abs, de, è, ex, cum, in, pro, *as*, Ignavi à diſcendo citò deterrentur. *Idle boyes are quickly frighted from learning. But ſometimes they are uſed without a Prepoſition: as*, Scribendo diſces ſcribere, *by writing thou ſhalt learn to write.*

4. *The Gerund in* dum *is uſed with one of theſe Prepoſitions*, Inter, ante, ad, ob, propter, *as*, Inter cœnandum hilares eſte, *Be merry at Supper. But the Engliſh* Muſt *or* Ought (*ſignifying neceſſity,*) *may be put in the Gerund in* Dum *with the Verb* eſt, *as*, Abeundum eſt mihi, *I muſt go hence.* Orandum eſt, ut ſit mens ſana in corpore ſano. *We ought to pray, that there may be a ſound mind in a ſound body.*

5. *Sometimes Gerunds are turned into Participles in* dus, *which agree with the Subſtantive following them: as*, Deus in faciendo homine, ſimilitudinem ſuam ſecutus eſt. *God in making man followed his own Image.*

The Rules of Supines.

1. *THe firſt Supine ſignifies actively, and is put after verbs and participles that ſignifie moving to a place; as*, Cur te is perditum? *Why goeſt thou about to deſtroy thy ſelf?*

2. *The latter Supine ſignifies paſſively, and follows Nouns adjectives; as*, Factu facile. *Eaſie to be done.* Turpe dictu, *Unfit to be ſpoken.*

The Conſtruction of Time, Space, and Place.

The Rule of Time.

NOuns *that betoken part of Time be commonly put in the Ablative caſe:* as, Nocte vigilas, luce dormis; *Thou wakeſt by night, and ſleepeſt by day. But Nouns that betoken continual term of Time, without ceaſing or intermiſſion, be commonly uſed in the Accuſative caſe:* as, Hyemem totam ſtertis, *thou ſleepeſt the whole winter.*

The Rule of Space, or diſtance of Place.

NOuns *that betoken Space between place and place be commonly put in the Accuſative caſe:* as, Pedem hinc ne deceſſeris, *Go not thou a foot from this place.*

The Rule of Places.

1. NOuns *Appellatives, and Names of great places, are uſed with a Preposition, if they follow a Verb that ſignifieth an action in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place:* as, Vivo in Anglia, *I live in England.* Veni per Galliam in Italiam, *I came by France into Italy.* Proficiſcor ex urbe, *I go out of the City.*

2. *The proper name of a place being of the firſt or ſecond Declenſion, and the ſingular Number, ſhall be put in the Genitive caſe:* as, Vixit Londini, *He lived at London.* Studuit Oxoniæ, *He ſtudied at Oxford.* *So likewiſe* Humi, domi, militiæ, belli,

are

are uſed: as, Procumbit humi bos, *The ox fal's on the ground.*

3. *But if the proper name of a place be of the third Declenſion, or plural Number, it ſhall be put in the Dative or Ablative caſe; as,* Militavit Carthagini, vel Carthagine: *He was a ſouldier at Carthage.* Athenis natus eſt, *He was born at Athens. So are the common Nouns* Ruri *or* Rure *uſed: as,* Ruri *or* rure educatus eſt. *He was brought up in the Countrey.*

4. *Proper Names are put in the Accuſative caſe, if they follow Verbs that ſignify motion to a Place: as,* Eo Londinum ad merces emendas, *I go to London to by wares.* Conceſſi Cantabrigiam ad capiendum ingenii cultum, *I went to Cambridge to get learning. So are* Rus *and* domus *uſed: as,* Ego rus ibo, *I will go into the Country.* Ite domum, *Go ye home.*

5. *Proper Names are put in the Ablative caſe, if the Verb ſignify motion from or by a place: as,* Diſceſſit Londino, *He departed from London.* Profectu eſt Londino, (*vel* per Londinum) Cantabrigiam. *He went by London to Cambridge.* Domus *and* rus *be likewiſe ſo uſed; as,* Abiit Domo; *He went from home.* Reverſus eſt, ruri. *He returned out of the Country.*

The Conſtruction of Verbs Impersonals.

1. INterest, refert, *and* eſt *for* intereſt, *require a Genitive Caſe of all Caſual words, except* meâ, tuâ, ſuâ, noſtrâ, veſtrâ *and* cuiâ: *as,* Intereſt omnium rectè agere; *It concerns all men to do rightly*

Meâ

Meâ parvi, Joannis verò multum refert, *It concern me little, but John very much.*

2. *Some Impersonals require a Dative caſe*; as, Libet, licet, placet, diſplicet, *and the like*; as, peccare nemini licet, *It is lawful for no man to ſin.*

3. *Some will have an Accuſative caſe only*; as, Juvat, decet, delectat, oportet; as, Uxorem ædes curare decet, *It becometh a wife to look after the houſe.*

4. *Some an Accuſative with a Prepoſition*; as, Attinet, pertinet, ſpectat; as, Spectat ad omnes benè vivere, *It belongs to all men to live well.*

5. *Some will have an Accuſative with a Genitive*; as, Pœnitet, tædet, miſeret, pudet, piget; as, Petrum peccari pœnitet, *It repents Peter of his ſin.* Me civitatis tædet, *I am weary of the City.*

6. *A Verb Impersonal of the Paſſive voice hath like Caſe as other verbs paſſives have*; as, ab hoſtibus conſtanter pugnatur, *The enemies fight continually. Yet many times the caſe is not expreſſed, but underſtood*; as Maximâ vi certatur, ſubaudi ab illis, *They contend with great ſtrength.*

The Conſtruction of Participles.

1. PArticiples govern ſuch Caſes as the Verbs they come of; as, Fruiturus amicis, *About to enjoy his friends.* Tendens ad ſidera palmas, *Holding up his hands towards Heaven.*

2. *Participles when they be changed into Nouns, will have a Genitive Caſe*; as, Fugitans litium *Shunning contention.* Cupientiſſimus tui, *Moſt deſirous of thee.*

3. Exosus *and* perosus, *when they signify actively, require an Accusative case: as* Exosus lævitiam, *hating cruelty.* Perosus meretrices, *hating harlots. When passively a Dative: as* Exosus Deo & sanctis, *hated of God and good men.* Germani Romanis perosi sunt. *The Germans are hated of the Romans.*

Pertæsus *governeth sometimes a Genitive case, sometimes an Accusative, as* Pertæsus sermonis, *weary of talking.* Pertæsus ignaviam suam, *weary of his idleness.*

4. Natus, prognatus, satus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus, *will have an Ablative case: as,* Bona, bonis prognata parentibus, *A good woman, born of good parents.*

The Construction of Adverbs.

1. EN *and* ecce, *being Adverbs of* Shewing, *govern a Nominative case, seldom an Accusative: But being Adverbs of* Upbraiding, *an Accusative only: as,* En Priamus; *Behold Priamus!* En habitū; *See his garb.*

2. *Certain Adverbs of quantity, time, and place, will have a Genitive case; as,* Abundè fabularum audivimus; *We have heard abundance of tales.* Affatim pecuniæ; *Money enough.* Tunc temporis; *That time.* Quò terrarum obiit? *Whither is he gone?*

3. *Adverbs derived of Nouns that govern a Dative case, govern likewise the same case; as,* Venit obviam illi. *He came to meet him.* Canit similiter huic; *He sings like him.* Sibi inutiliter vivit; *He lives unprofitably to himself. These Datives be used adverbially; as,* Tempori, luci, vesperi; *as,* Tempori surgendum, *We must rise betime.* Vesperi cubandum, *We must go to bed at even.* Luci laborandum, *We must labour by day.*

4. *Certain Adverbs will have an Accusative case of the preposition that they come of; as,* Propiùs urbem, *Neerer the City.* Proximè Hispaniam, *Next to Spain.*

5. *Prepositions set without a Case, or else*

forming the degrees of Compariſon be changed into adverbs.

Of adverbs which govern moods, ſee the Latine Syntax.

The Conſtruction of Conjunctions.

1. *Conjunctions Copulatives and disjunctives, with theſe four,* quàm, niſi, præterquam, an, *do commonly couple like caſes in Nouns, and like moods and tenſes in Verbs;* as, Xenophon & Plato fuere æquales: *Xenophon and Plato were equals.* Petrus & Joannes precabantur & docebant in templo; *Peter and John did pray and preach in the Temple.*

2. *Sometimes they join divers caſes, and divers Tenſes,* as Vixi Romæ & Venetiis; *I liv'd at Rome and Venice.* Tibi gratias ago, agámque dum vivo; *I give you thanks, and I will give you thanks whilſt I live.*

3. Cum, tum, *and* tum *doubled, couple like* Caſes; as, Amplectitur cùm eruditos omnes, tum imprimis Marcellum; *He embraceth all learned men, but eſpecially Marcellus.* Odit tum literas, tum virtutem. *He hateth both learning and virtue.*

Of Prepoſitions.

1. *Sometime a Prepoſition is not expreſſed, but underſtood, and the Caſual word nevertheleſs put in the ablative caſe;* as, Habeo te loco parentis, *i.e* in loco, *I eſteem you inſtead of a father.*

2. *A Verb compounded with a Prepoſition, ſometimes requires the caſe of the prepoſition that it is compounded withal,* as, Prætereo te inſalutatum; *I paſs by thee unſaluted.* Decedo magiſtratu, *I go out of my office.*

Of

Of Interjections.

1. *An Interjection of Exclamation, requires a Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative case: as!* ô festus dies! *ô gladsome day!* ô fortunatos agricolas, *ô happy husbandmen!* ô formose puer! *ô fair boy.*

2. Hei *and* Væ, a Dative; *as*, Væ tibi, *Wo to thee.*

3. Prô, proh, ah *and* vah, *an accusative, and a Vocative; as*, Prô fidem! *ô the faith!*

4. Hem *and* Apage *an accusative; as*, hem astutias! *Fie upon craft.* Apage istiusmodi salutem: *Away with such complements.*

5. Heu, *a Nominative, Dative, and Accusative:* Heu pietas! *Alas the godliness!* Heu stirpem invisam! *Oh the hated stock!* heu misero mihi! *alas for me poor man.*

6. *Interjections are often put absolutely without a Case, as*, Quæ (malum!) Dementia? *What madness is this, with a mischief. And sometimes they are understood; as*, Facinus indignum! *for*, ô facinus indignum *ô the base prank!*

A Brief Explanation of the Rules in *Propria quæ Maribus*, and *Quæ Genus*, concerning *Nouns*, and of *As in Præsenti*, concerning *Verbs*: The *Declining* and *Conjugating* whereof, the young Scholar may learn in the *INDEX* following, where every word comprehended in those Rules is Alphabetically set down.

N.B. THE Rudiments *teach you, that a word of the Masculine Gender is declined with this Article* Hic, *the Feminine with* Hæc, *the Neuter with* Hoc: *as*, Hic Vir, Hæc Mulier, Hoc Regnum: *But they give you not the reason, why it is of this or that Gender, but leave you to the Rules at* Propria quæ maribus, &c. *The Use whereof is, to teach you to know what Gender a Noun is of, and the reason why it is so, and not otherwise.*

THe *Rules at* As in Præsenti, &c. *serve to tell you the Preterperfect Tenses, and the Supines of Verbs, which must be declined according to the Examples of the* Four Conjugations *in the* Rudiments.

And as you learn in the Rudiments, *that there be two sorts of Nouns*, viz. Substantive, *and* Adjective

jectives; *ſo, according to the ſame method,* I. *You have Rules for* Subſtantives, *beginning at* Propria quæ maribus, *&c.* II. *For* Adjectives, *beginning at* Adjectiva unam, *&c.*

Again, as in the Rudiments, a Noun ſubſtantive is either Proper, *or* Common; *ſo* I. *you have Rules for Proper Names, beginning at* Propria quæ maribus, *&c.* II. *For Common, beginning at* Appellativa arborum.

Proper names are either { *Maſculine, or Feminine.*

Propria quæ maribus, &c. that is,

Proper Names that belong to the male-kind, are of the maſculine Gender; and they are of Five ſorts. I. *the names of Heatheniſh Gods; as,* Mars, Bacchus, Apollo. II. *of Men, as,* Cato, Virgilius. III. *of Rivers, as,* Tibris, Orontes. IV. *of Months; as,* October. V. *of Winds; as,* Libs, Notus, Auſter.

Propria fœmineum &c. that is,

Proper Names, which belong to the Female kind are of the Feminine Gender, and they are of Five *ſorts.* I. *of Heatheniſh Goddeſſes: as,* Juno, Venus. II. *of Women; as,* Anna, Philotis. III. *of Cities; as.* Elis, Opus. IV. *of Countries; as,* Græcia, Perſis. V. *of Iſlands; as,* Creta, Britannia, Cyprus.

Some names of Cities are accepted, as Agragas, *maſc.* Argos, Tybur, Prænesté, *neut and* Anxur, *both maſc. and neut.*

Appellativa arborum, &c. that is,

The Common names of Trees are of the Feminine Gender, as Alnus, cupreſſus, cedrus. Except

pinus

pinus *and* Oleaſter, *of the Maſc.* *and* ſiler, ſuber, thus, robur *and* acer *of the Neut.*

Sunt etiam volucrum, &c. that is,

The Common Names of 1 *Birds*; 2 *wild Beaſts*; 3. *and Fiſhes are of the* Epicene *Gender, as,* Paſſer, hirundo, tigris, vulpes, oſtrea, cetus.

Omne quod exit in um, *&c.* that is,

All Nouns that end in um, *whether Greek or Latin, proper or common, and a Noun undeclined, are of the Neuter Gender*; *as* Londinum, Eboracum, regnum, *except proper names of Women, according to the Rule of* Deſpauterius.

Um *neutrum ponas, hominum ſi propria tollas.*

N. B. *The Genders of Nouns are better known by the Genitive caſe, according to thee three* Special Rules.

There be Three Special Rules; thus diſtinguiſhed.

I. Prima non creſcit omninò; *that is, The firſt doth not encreaſe at all.*

II. Secunda creſcit acutè, *that is, The ſecond encreaſes Long.*

III. Tertia creſcit graviter, *that is, The third encreaſeth Short.*

I. Special Rule.

Nomen non creſcens, &c. that is,

A *Noun that doth not encreaſe in the Genitive caſe, is of the Feminine Gender, as,* Caro carnis, nubes nubis, capra capræ.

N.B. Non creſcere in Genitivo, eſt, partes habere ſyllabas in Nominativo ac in Genitivo, *i.e. Not to encreaſe, is to have like Syllables in the Nominative and the Genitive*; *as*, caro carnis.

Creſcere eſt plures habere ſyllabas in Genitivo quàm in Nominativo: *i.e. To encreaſe, is to have more Syllables in the Genitive than in the Nominative*; *as*, pietas, pietatis.

Maſcula nomina in a, &c. *i.e.*

1. *Nouns in* a *ſignifying the offices of men, are excepted from the firſt Special Rule, though they do not encreaſe, and are Maſculine*; *as*, Scriba, aſſecla, &c.

2. *Nouns ending in* a, *which are derived of* Greek *nouns of the firſt Declenſion, ending in* as, *or* es, *as* Satrapas, ſatrapa; athletes, athleta.

3. *Likewiſe theſe words, not encreaſing, are of the maſculine gender*; *as*. Verres, natalis, aqualis; *words compounded of* As, *as* centuſſis; lienis, orbis, &c.

4. *Words ending in* er, *in* os, *and* us, *not encreaſing, are of the Maſculine gender*; *as*, Venter, logos, annus, *Except* Mater, humus, domus, colus, ficus, acus porticus, locrus, nurus, manus, idus, anus, vannus, *&* Greek *words, which change* os *in* Greek, *into* us *in* Latin, *as* papyrus, antidotus, &c.

Neutrum nomen in e, &c. *i. e.*

Nouns that end in e, *making* is *in the Genitive caſe*: *Nouns that end in* on *or* um, *not encreaſing, as* Mare, rete, barbiton, ovum; *likewiſe*, Hippomanes, caco-

cacoethes, virus, pelagus, *are of the neuter Gender. But* Vulgus *is of the Maſculine and Neuter.*

Incerti generis, &c. *i. e.*

Theſe words not encreaſing, are of the doubtful Gender; as Talpa, dama, canalis, &c.

Compoſitum à Verbo. &c. *i. e.*

A Noun ending in a, *compounded of a Verb, and not increaſing, is of the common of two;* as Grajugena, agricola, advena; *and ſo likewiſe* Senex, auriga, &c.

II. Special Rule.

Nomen creſcentis penultima ſi Genitivi Syllaba acuta ſonat, &c. *i. e.*

A Noun, whoſe laſt Syllable but one increaſeth long in the Genitive caſe, is of the Feminine Gender.

N. B. Acutè creſcere, eſt penultimam acúere, vel levare, vel attollere in pronunciando: *i. e. To encreaſe long, is to lift up the laſt ſyllable but one in pronouncing, or to pronounce it ſharp;* as virtus virtutis; pietas, pietatis.

Maſcula dicuntur monoſyllaba, &c. *i. e.*

1. *Theſe Nouns of one ſyllable, encreaſing long, are of the maſculine Gender;* as Sal, Sol, &c.

2. *Nouns of many ſyllables, ending in* n: as Acarnan, lichen, delphin.

3. *Nouns ending in* o, *ſignifying a body;* as leo, circulio, *and likewiſe* lenio, termo, termo.

4. *Nouns*

4, *Nouns ending in* er, or, *and* os, *encreasing long as* Crater, conditor, heros.

So torrens, *&c. many ending in* dens; *as* bidens, *so all other nouns in that Rule, except* Syren, mullier, soror, uxor, *which are of the feminine Gender.* Bimulier *belongs to the Third Special Rule, because it encreases short.*

Sunt neutralia & hæc monosyl. &c. that is, *These nouns encreasing long are of the neuter gender as* mel, fel, &c. — *and nouns of more syllables, which end in* al *and* ar; *as* capital, laquear. Halec *is of the feminine and neut. in the singular number, and of the feminine only in the Plural.*

Sunt dubia hæc Python, &c. that is, *These nouns encreasing long, are of the doubtful gender:* Python, Scrobs, *&c.*

Sunt commune, parens, *&c.* that is, *These nouns encreasing long, are of the Common two genders; as* parens, &c.

III. Special Rule.

Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivo Sit Gravis, &c. that is,

A *Noun, whose last syllable but one encreaseth short in the Genitive, is of the masculine Gender.*

N.B. Crescere graviter, est deprimere penultimam in pronunciando. *i.e. To encrease short (or flat) is to press down the last syllable save One in pronouncing; as* Sanguis, Sanguinis.

Fo

Fœminei generis sit hyperdiſſyllabon, &c. that is,

Nouns *of more than two ſyllables ending in* do, *making* dinis *in the Genitive caſe, and in* go, *making* ginis, *encreaſing ſhort, are of the fem. gender;* as dulcedo—dinis, compago—ginis, *ſo likewiſe* virgo, &c.

2. Greek *words which end in* as, *or* is, *as* Lampas, iaſpis: ſo caſſis, cuſpis, pecus, udis, forfex, &c,

Fungenda his mulier, *propria ſi claſſe locabis.*

Eſt neutrale genus, &c. that is,

Nouns ſignifying a thing without life, encreaſing ſhort, and ending either in a, en, ar, ur, us, *or* put, *are the neuter gender, as* Problema, omen, jubar, jecur, onus, occiput; *yet* pecten *and* furfur, *are maſculines. So, likewiſe* cadaver, *and the reſt in that Rule.*

Sunt dubii generis, &c. that is,

Theſe Nouns encreaſing ſhort, are of the doubtful gender, as cardo, &c.

Communis generis ſunt iſta, &c. that is,

Theſe Nouns encreaſing ſhort, are of the Commune of two; as vigil, pugil, &c.

Rules for Adjectives.

Adjectiva unam, &c. that is,

Adjectives that have but one Termination are of all three Genders; as, hic, hæc, & hoc Felix, audax.

Sub

Sub gemina ſi voce cadant, &c. *i.e.*

If adjectives, have two terminations, the firſt termination is the Common of two; the ſecond, the neuter: as, Hic & hæc omnis, & hoc omne.

At ſi tres variant voces, &c. *i. e.*

If an adjective have three terminations, the Firſt is the maſculine Gender, The Second the feminine, the Third, the neuter: as, bonus, na, num.

At ſunt quæ flexu, &c. *i. e.*

There are words, which are adjectives by nature and uſe, and yet are declined like Subſtantives with two articles: as, pauper, puber, *&c. though ſome of them are found in the neuter Gender.*

Hæc proprium quendam, &c. *i.e.*

Theſe Adjectives have a peculiar manner of declining differing from the common form, as campeſter, volucer, *&c.* —— *See them ſeverally in the* Index.

Quæ

Quæ genus explained.

Quæ genus aut flexum, &c. *i. e.*

Heteroclits [*i. e. words of another manner of declining, or words declined otherwise than the ordinary manner*] *are of three sorts.*

I. Variantia genus, aut flexum *i. e. Such as vary their Gender, or Declension.*

II. Defectiva, *i. e. Such as want some Case or Number.*

III. Redundantia, *i. e. Such as abound, or have overmuch.*

I. VARIANTIA GENUS.

Hæc genus ac partim, &c. *i. e.*

These two words Pergamus *and* Supellex *are feminine singular, neuter plural.*

Dat prior his numerus, &c. *i. e.*

These words, Rastrum, frænum, filum, *and* capistrum, *are of the Neut. gender in the singular Numb. and Masc. and Neut. plural.*

But Cœlum *and* Argos *are neut. in the singular, masculine only in the plural,*

Nun-

Nundinum, epulum, *and* Balneum, *are neuters* [illegible] *the sing. numb. feminines only in the plural*; *but* [illegible] *venal hath* Balnea.

Hæc maribus dantur, &c. that is,

These nouns are masculines singular, neuter plur *as* Mænalus, Dindymus, Ismarus, Tartarus, Tay[illegible] tus, Tænarus, Massicus, Gargarus.

But Sibilus, locus, jocus, *and* Avernus, *are masc* *lines in the singular, masculines and neuters in the* [illegible] *ral.*

II. DEFECTIVA.

Quæ nullum variant casum, &c, that

These words are Aptotes, *which vary or change* *case*; *as* fas, nil, nihil, instar, *also many ending in u* *i*, *as* cornu, genu, gummi, frugi, *so likewise* Tem *of the plural numb, undeclined*; *so* tot *and* quot, *a* *all numbers from three to an hundred, as* quatuo quinque, sex, *&c.*

Estque Monoptoton, &c. that is,

The words are Monoptotes, *which have but* [illegible] *case only*; *as* noctu, natu, jussu, injussu, astu, pe missu. *But* astus, *is read in the plur. and* inficias *only* *the Accusative case plural.*

Sunt Diptota, &c. that is,

These words are Diptotes, *which are declined wi* *two cases only*; *as* fors, forte, spontis, sponte, pl pluris, repetundarum repetundis, jugeris juger verberis verbere, suppetiæ suppetias, tantunde tantidem, impetis impete: *Whereof four have t* *plur*

plural number *in all cases, viz.* Verberis, vicem, plus, and jugere.

Tres quibus inflectis casus, &c. that is, *these words are* Triptotes, *which are declined in three like cases only*; *as* Precis, precem, prece; opis, opem ope. *But* frugis *and* ditionis *seem to want the nom. case.* Vis *wants only the Dative case sing. But all have the plur. Num. whole.*

Quæ referunt, &c. that is,

These Nouns want the Vocative case: viz. 1. *Relatives, as* qui. 2. *Interrogatives; as* ecquis? 3. *Distributives, as* nullus, neuter, omnis; 4. *Indefinites, as* quilibet, alter; 5. *All Pronouns, except four,* noster, nostras, meus, *and* tu.

Propria cuncta notes, &c. that is,

All proper names (because they signifie but one, and no more) want the plural number; as Mars, Cato, &c. *and other things more comprehended in this distich, viz.*

1. Propria. 2 Virtutes. 3 Artes. 4 Pensa. 5 Uda. 6 Figuræ.
7 Morbi. 8. Herbæ. 9. Vitia. 10 Ætates. 11. Frumenta. 12. Metalla.

as 1 Guilielmus, Thomas: 2 Prudentia, justitia: 3 Grammatica, Logica. 4. Piper, saccharum. 5. Aromatica. 6 Metaphora, Synecdoche. 7 Cephalalgia, podagra. 8 Amaranthus, amaracus. 9 Desidia, avaritia. 10 juventus, senectus. 11 triticum. 12 aurum, ferrum.

Hordea

Hordea, farra, forum, &c. *i. e.*

These words of the neuter gender, have three like cases in the plural Numb. viz. *Nom. Accus. and Voc. as* Hordeum, far, forum, *&c.*

Hordea, farra, forum, mel, mulsum, defruta thusque,
Jus, mare, rus, vinumque, os—oris dans genitivo.
Tres tantùm similes voces pluralia servant,

Hesperus & vesper, &c. *i.e.*

These Masculine sing. want the plural, viz. Hesperus, vesper, pontus, limus, fimus, penus, sanguis, æther, nemo.

Singula fœminei generis, &c. *i. e.*

These feminines singular want the plural, as pubes, salus, talio, indoles, *&c.*

But soboles *and* labes, *and all the words of the fift Declension have three like cases in the plural,* viz. *the Nom. Acc. Voc. Except* res, species, facies, acies *and* dies, *which have the plural whole.*

Nec licet his Neutris, &c. *i,e.*

These Neuters sing. want the plural, as Delicium, senium, *&c.*

Mascula sunt tantùm, &c. *i.e.*

These Masculines want the singular number, as Manes, majores, *&c.*

Hæc sunt fœminei generis, &c. *i.e.*

These feminines want the singular Number, as Exuviæ, phaleræ, *&c.*

Rarius

Rarius hæc primo, &c. i. e.

These Neuters *want the singular Number:* as, Mœnia, teſqua, *&c.*

III. Redundantia.

Hæc quaſi luxuriant, &c. i.e.

These words have divers Terminations, Declining, and Gender: as clypeus, clypeum, *&c.*

Sed tibi præterea, &c. i. e.

Certain Greek *words from their accuſative caſe create a new nominative:* as

Panther—ēris: *Acc.* Panthēra: *Nom.* Panthēra, æ;
Crater—ēris:: *Acc.* cratēra: *Nom.* cratera, æ.
Caſſis—īdis: *Acc.* caſſida: *Nom.* caſſida, æ.
Æther—eris: *Acc.* æthera: *Nom.* æthera, æ.

Vertitur his rectus &c. i. e.

These words vary the termination of the Nominative caſe, but keep the ſame ſignification and gender: as Gibbus, i, *and* gibber —— eris, *maſculine &c.*

Hæc ſimul & quarti, &c. i.e.

These words are of the ſecond and fourth Declenſion; as Laurus, i, *and* us, *&c.*

Et quæ luxuriant, &c. i.e.

There be many Adjectives redundant, *but eſpecially thoſe that are derived of theſe words,* Arma, jugum, &c, —— —— *as of* Arma, ōrum *cometh* iner-

mus, a, um; and *inermis, me.* Of *jugum, bijugus, a, um*; and *bijugis, e, multijugus, a, um*; and *multijugis, e.* Of *Nervus, i, enervus, a um*; and *enervis, e.* Of *ſomnus, i, inſomnus, a, um*, and *inſomnis, e*; and *ſemiſomnis*; and *us, a, um.* Of *clivus, i. acclivus, a, um*; and *acclivis, e, declivis, proclivis.* Of *animus, i, æquanimus*, and *æquanimis*; *exanimus*, and *exanimis*; *magnanimus*, and *is*; *puſillanimus*, and *is*, *unanimus*, and *is.* Of *limus, i, illimus*, and *illimis, ſublimus*, and *ſublimis.* Of *frenum, i, effrenus*, and *effrenis.* Of *Cera, ſincerus.* Of *bacillum, imbecillus*, vel *imbecillis.*

As *in Præsenti* Explained.

As in præsenti, &c. that is,

VErbs of the first *Conjugation*, having the Termination *As* in the Present tense, makes *avi* in the Preterperfect tense; as, *no—nas, navi*; *vocito as, avi*: Except *lavo as, avi* (not *lavavi*) *juvo, as, vi*, &c.

Es in præsenti, &c. that is,

Verbs of the second *Conjugation*, having *es* in the present tense, makes *ui* in the Preterperfect tense; as *Nigreo, nigres, nigrui*: Except *jubeo, es, jussi*, &c. and all other excepted in that Rule; for which look the *Index*.

Tertia præteritum, &c. that is,

Verbs of the third *Conjugation*, form their preterperfect tense according to the termination of the present tense; as,

Bo the termination in the present tense, makes *Bi* in the preterperfect tense; as *Lambo, bi*; except *scribo scripsi, nubo nupsi*, and *cumbo cubui*.

Co is made *ci*; as *vinco vici*; except *parco* which makes *peperci* and *parsi, dico dixi, duco duxi*

Do *is made* di: *as* mando di. *But* ſcindo *makes* ſcidi, findo fidi, fundo fudi, tundo tutudi, pendo pependi, tendo tetendi, pedo pepedi, cado cecidi, cædo cecidi, cedo ceſſi, Vado vaſi, rado raſi, lædo læſi, ludo luſi, divido diviſi, trudo truſi, claudo clauſi, plaudo plauſi, rodo roſi.

Go *is made* xi; *as* jungo junxi. *But if* r *be ſet before* go, *then it is made* ſi: *as* ſpargo ſparſi. *But theſe words ending in* go *make* gi: *as* lego legi, ago egi, tango tetigi, pungo punxi *and* pupugi, frango fregi: pango pepigi, pango pegi, pango panxi.

Ho *is made* xi: *as* traho traxi, veho vexi.

Lo *is made* ui: *as* colo colui. *But* pſallo *and* ſallo *make* ſalli: vello velli *and* vulſi, fallo fefelli, cello ceculi, pello pepuli.

Mo *is made* ui: *as* vomo vomui. *But* emo *makes* emi, como compſi, promo prompſi, demo dempſi ſumo ſumſi, premo preſſi.

No *is made* vi: *as* ſino ſivi: *except* temno tempſi ſterno ſtravi, ſperno ſprevi, cerno crevi, gigno genui, pono poſui, cano cecini.

Po *is made* pſi; *as* ſcalpo ſcalpſi: *except* rumpo rupi, ſtrepo ſtrepui, crepo crepui.

Quo *is made* qui; *as* linquo liqui: *except* coquo coxi:

Ro *is made* vi: *as* ſero (pro planto & ſemino) ſevi, ſero (pro ordino) ſerui, verro verri & verſi, uro uſſi, gero geſſi, quæro quæſivi, terotrivi, curro cucurri.

So *makes* ſivi: *as* accerſo accerſivi, arceſſo, inceſſo, laceſſo, ſivi, capeſſo capeſſi *and* capeſſivi, faceſſo faceſſi, viſo viſi: *but* pinſo ſui.

Sco *makes* vi: *as* paſco pavi, poſco popoſci, diſco didici, quiniſco quexi.

To *is made* ti: *as* verto verti i but ſiſto (pro facio ſtare)

ſtare) *makes* ſtiti, mitto miſi, peto petivi (*Sync.* petii) ſterto ſtertui, meto meſſui.

Ecto *makes* exi: *as* flecto flexi, pecto pexi *and* pexui, necto nexi *and* nexui,

Vo *makes* vi, *as* volvo volvi, *except* vico vixi.

Xo *makes* ui; *as* nexo nexui, *and* texo texui.

Cio *makes* ci: *as* facio feci, jacio jeci, *the old verb* lacio lexi, ſpecio ſpexi.

Dio *makes* di: *as* fodio fodi.

Gio *makes* gi: *as* fugio fugi.

Pio *makes* pi: *as* capio cepi, *except* cupio cupivi, rapio rapui, ſapio ſapui *and* ſapivi.

Rio *makes* ri: *as* pario peperi.

Tio *makes* ſſi; *as* quatio quaſſi.

Uo *makes* ui: *as* ſtatuo ſtatui, pluo plui *or* pluvi, ſtruo ſtruxi, fluo fluxi.

Quarta dat is, ivi, *&c. i. e.*

Verbs of the fourth *Conjugation*, having *is* in the preſent tenſe, make *ivi* in the preterperfect tenſe: *as* ſcio, ſcis, ſcivi; *except* venio veni, cambio campſi, raucio rauſi, &c.

Præteritum dat idem, &c. *i. e.*

The Compound Verb hath the ſame Preterperfect tenſe with the ſimple Verb; *as* doceo docui, edoceo edocui.

But the ſyllable which is doubled in the Preterperfect tenſe of the ſimple Verb, is not doubled in the Compound: *as* ſpondeo ſpopondi, reſpondeo reſpondi, *not* reſpopondi: *except* præcurro præcucurri, excurro excucurri, repungo repupugi *and* repunxi, *and the Compounds of* Do, diſco, ſto, *and* poſco; *as* peſſundo peſſundedi, dediſco dedidici, perſto perſtiti, depoſco depopoſci.

When Plico *is compounded with* ſub *or a* Noun, *it*

make's avi, *as* ſupplico ſupplicavi, multiplico avi; *But* applico, complico, replico, *and* explico *make* ui *or* avi.

Though Oleo *make* olui, *yet the compounds thereof will rather make* olevi; *but* redoleo *makes* redolui, *and* ſuboleo ſubolui.

The compounds of Pungo *make* punxi, *as* compungo, diſpungo, expungo, interpungo, *only* repungo *makes* repupugi *and* repunxi.

The Compounds of Do, *when they are of the third conjugation, make* didi, *not* dedi, *as* addo addidi, credo credidi, *&c. only* abſcondo *make's* abſcondi.

The Compounds of Sto *make* ſtiti, *as* conſto, as, conſtiti, obſto, as, ſtiti, prælto, as ſtiti, &c.

Verba hæc ſimplicia, &c. that is,

These Verbs damno, lacto, &c. *if they be compounded change their firſt vowel into* e, *as* damno, condemno, lacto illecto, ſacro conſecro, fallo refello, arceo coerceo, tracto detrecto, fatiſcor defetiſcor, partio impertio, carpo decerpo, patro perpetro, ſcando aſcendo, deſcendo, ſpargo inſpergo, pario comperio comperi, reperio reperi, aperio aperui, operio operui.

The compounds of Paſco *keep the Preterperfect tenſe of the ſimple Verb; as* epaſco, depaſco: *except* compeſco, ui, *and* diſpeſco, ui.

Hæc habeo, lateo, &c. that is,

These verbs compounded change the firſt vowel into i, *as* habeo inhibeo, cohibeo (*except* polthabeo *and* antehabeo,) lateo deliteo: ſalio inſilio, deſilio, reſilio: ſtatuo conſtituo, reſtituo: cado occido, recido: lædo illido, collido: pango, pegi, compingo, impingo: cano, concino: quæro inquiro: cædo incido, con-

concido; tango contingo: egeo indigeo: teneo contineo, detineo, retineo: taceo conticeo, reticeo: sapio insipio desipio: Rapio eripio, corripio.

2. *The compounds of* Cano *make the preterperfect tense in* ui, *as*, concino concinui.

3. *The compounds of* Placeo *change the first vowel into* i: *except* complaceo *and* perplaceo.

4. *These four compounds of* pango pegi, *change not the first vowel, as*, Depango, oppango, circumpango, repango.

5. *These four compounds of* Maneo manſi, *change not the first vowel into* i, *and form their preterperfect tense in* minui, *as* præmineo præminui, emineo eminui, promineo prominui, immineo imminui. *Other compounds of* maneo *keep the form of the simple verb*; *as* permaneo permanſi, remaneo remanſi.

6. *The compounds of* Scalpo, calco, ſalto *change* a *into* u: *as* exſculpo, inculco, reſulto.

7. *The compounds of* claudo, quatio, lavo, *caſt away* a; *as* occludo, excludo: percutio, excutio: proluo, diluo.

Hæc ſi componas, &c. *that is,*

These Verbs, Ago, emo, ſedeo, *&c. being compounded change the first vowel of the Preſent tense into* i, *but not of the preterperfect tense: as of* Ago egi, exigo—egi: *of* emo, emi, redimo, redemi: *of* ſedeo ſedi, conſideo—edi: *of* rego, arrigo, corrigo, dirigo, erigo—rexi: *of* frango, confringo, refringo—egi, *of* capio cepi, incipio-epi, concipio-epi: *of* jacio jeci, conjicio—eci: *of* lacio lexi, allicio—exi: *of* ſpecio ſpexi, deſpicio—exi: *of* premo preſſi, opprimo oppreſſi.

But Perago *and* ſatago *are declined like the ſimple verb* ago.

Dego *and* cogo, *compounded of* Ago; *and* pergo *and* ſurgo *compounded of* rego, *caſt away the middle ſyllable, and for* deago *and* coago, *we ſay,* dego *and* cogo—egi, *for* perrego *and* ſurrego, *we ſay,* pergo *and* ſurgo, perrexi *and* ſurrexi.

Facio *compounded with a prepoſition, change's the firſt vowel into* i, *otherwiſe not: as* afficio, conficio, deficio, efficio, inficio, interficio, officio, perficio, præficio, proficio, reficio: *but* Benefacio, malefacio, olfacio, calfacio, &c.

Lego, *compounded with* re, per, præ, ſub, trans, *keeps* e *in the preſent tenſe: as* relego, perlego, prælego, ſublego, tranſlego: *the reſt of the compounds of* legoc *hange the firſt vowel into* i; *as* colligo, deligo, eligo, diligo intelligo, negligo, ſeligo, *whereof* diligo, intelligo, *and* negligo *make* lexi: *the reſt* legi.

Nunc ex præterito, &c. i.e.

THe *Supine is formed of the preterperfect tenſe, by changing the termination into the termination of the Supine: as*

Bi *the termination in the preterperfect tenſe makes* tum *in the Supine: as of* bibo bibi, *the Supine is* bibitum.

Ci *is made* ctum: *as* Vinco vici victum, ico ici ictum, facio feci factum, jacio jeci jactum.

Di *is made* ſum: *as* video vidi viſum, *and ſome double* ſſ: *as* pando pandi paſſum, ſedeo ſedi ſeſſum, ſcindo ſcidi ſciſſum, findo fidi fiſſum, fodio fodi foſſum.

N. B. *But the ſyllable which is doubled in the preterperfect tenſe is not doubled in the Supine: as* Tondeo totondi tonſum, cædo cecidi cæſum, cado cecidi caſum, tendo tetendi tenſum *and* tentum, tundo tutudi tunſum, pedo pepedi peditum, do dedi datum.

Gi *is made* ctum : *as* Lego legi lectum, pango pegi *and* pepigi pactum, frango fregi fractum, tango tetigi, tactum, ago egi actum, pungo pupugi punctum, fugio fugi fugitum.

Li *is made* ſum; *as* ſalio ſalli ſalſum, pello pepuli pulſum, cello cecúli culſum, fallo fefelli falſum, vello velli *and* vulſi vulſum, fero tuli latum.

Mi, ni, pi, qui *are made* tum ; *as* emo emi emptum, venio veni ventum, cano cecini cantum, capio cepi captum, cœpio cœpi cœptum, rumpo rupi ruptum, linquo liqui lictum.

Ri *is made* ſum : *as* verro verri verſum, pario peperi partum.

Si *is made* ſum *as* Viſo viſi viſum, mitto miſi miſſum, ſed fulcio fulſi fultum, haurio hauſi hauſtum, ſarcio ſarſi ſartum, farcio farſi fartum, uro uſſi uſtum, gero geſſi geſtum, torqueo torſi tortum & tortum, indulgeo indulſi indultum & indulſum.

Pſi *is made* tum : *as* Scribo ſcripſi ſcriptum, cambio campſi campſum.

Ti *is made* tum, *as* Sto ſteti ſtatum, ſiſto ſtiti ſtatum, verto verti verſum.

Vi *is made* tum, *as* flo flavi flatum, paſco pavi paſtum, lavo lavi lotum, lautum *and* lavatum, poto potavi potum *and* potatum, faveo favi fautũ, caveo cavi cautum, ſero ſevi ſatum, lino lini livi litum, ſolvo ſolvi ſolutum, volvo volvi volutum, ſingultio ſingultivi ſingultum, veneo venivi venum, ſepelio ſepelivi ſepultum.

Ui *make's* itum ; *as* domo domui demitum, ruo rui ruitum, *except* exuo exui exutum, induo indui indutum, ſeco ſecui ſectum, neco necui nectum, fricо fricui frictum, miſceo miſcui miſtum, amicio amicui amictum, torreo torrui toſtum, doceo docui doctũ teneo tenui tentũ, conſulo conſului conſultum, alo alui alitum *and* altũ, ſalio ſalui ſaltũ, colo

colui

colui cultum, occulo occului occultum, pinſo pinſui, piſtum, rapio rapui raptum, ſero ſerui ſertum, texo texui textum.

But theſe Verbs change *ui* into *ſum:* as *Cenſeo cenſui cenſum, cello cellui celſum, meto meſſui meſſum, nexo nexui nexum, pexo pexui pexum, pareo patui paſſum, careo carui caſſum* and *caritum.*

Xi is made *ctum:* as *vincio vinxi vinctum,* But five caſt away *u:* as *fingo finxi fictum, mingo minxi mictum, pingo pinxi pictum, ſtringo ſtrinxi ſtrictum, ringo rinxi rictum.*

Theſe four Verbs make *xum,* viz. *Flecto flexi flexum, plecto plexi plexum, figo fixi fixum, fluo fluxi fluxum.*

Compoſitum ut ſimplex, *&c. that is,*

THe Supine of the compound Verb is formed as the Supine of the ſimple Verb: as, Voco vocavi atum, ſo invoco invocavi invocatum: doceo docui doctum: edoceo edocui edoctum.

Yet ſome compound Supines have not the ſame ſyllable which the ſimple have: for of tundo tutudi tunſum, *the compounds make* tuſum: *as* contundo contudi contuſum, pertundo pertudi pertuſum: *of* ruo rui ruitum, *the compounds make* rutum: *as,* corruo corrui corrutum, eruo erui erutum, *of* ſalio ſalui ſaltum, *the compounds make* ſultum: *as,* inſilio inſilui inſultum, *of* ſero ſevi ſatum, *the compounds make* ſitum: *as* inſero inſevi inſitum, conſero conſevi conſitum.

Theſe Supines captum, factum. &c. *change* a *into* e, *when they are compounded: as of* capio cepi captum, incipio incepi inceptum, recipio recepi receptum, *of* facio feci factum, inficio infeci infectum: *of* jacio jeci jactum, ejicio ejeci ejectum, &c *of* rapio rapui raptum, eripio eripui ereptum, *of* cano cecini cantum,

cantum, *concino concinui concentum:* of pario peperi partum, *comperio comperi compertum:* of spargo sparsi sparsum, *conspergo conspersi conspersum:* of carpo carpsi carptum, *decerpo decerpsi decerptum,* of farcio farsi fartum, *infercio infersi infertum.*

The compounds of *edo* make *esum* in the Supine, not *estum,* as *exedo exedi, exesum, exesu:* but *comedo comedi,* makes both *comestum* and *comesum.*

The compounds of *Nosco* make *notum* in the Supine: as *pernosco pernovi pernotum:* But *cognosco cognovi* makes *cognitum:* and *agnosco agnovi agnitum.*

Verba in Or *admittunt* &c. that is,

VErbs passives in *Or* do form their Preterperfect tense of the latter Supine Active, by changing *u* into *us,* and adding *sum vel fui:* as of *Lectu,* is made *Lectus sum vel fui.*

But Verbs deponents, and Verbs Commune, do form a preterperfect tense of themselves, because they have no Verb active, of whose Supine they might be formed: as *Labor lapsus, patior passus, compatior compassus, &c.*

Præteritum activæ, &c. that is,

THese Verbs have a Preterperfect tense both of the Active and Passive voice: as *Cæno, cænavi, & cænatus sum, juro juravi & juratus sum, poto potavi & potus sum, titubo titubavi & titubatus sum, careo carui & cassus sum, prandeo prandi & pransus sum, paco patui & passus sum, placeo placui & placitus sum, suesco suevi & suetus sum, veneo venivi & venditus sum, nubo nupsi & nupta sum* (not *nuptus,* because it is only proper to a woman; for a man is said *ducere uxorem*) *mercor merui*

&

& meritus ſum, libet libuit & libitum eſt vel fuit, licet licuit licitum eſt vel fuit, tædet tæduit & pertæſum eſt vel fuit, pudet puduit & puditum eſt vel fuit, piget piguit & pigitum eſt vel fuit.

Neutro paſſivum, &c. *i. e.*

VErbs Neuter-paſſives (*i.e.* Verbs that have an active termination in the Preſent tenſe) form their Preterperfect tenſe like a Verb Paſſive: as, *Gaudeo gaviſus ſum, fido fiſus ſum, audeo auſus ſum, fio fis factus ſum, ſoleo ſolitus ſum, mœreo mœſtus ſum.* But *Phocas* (the Grammarian) ſaith, *mœſtus* is a Noun Adjective.

Quadam præteritum verba, &c. *i.e.*

SOme Verbs have no Preterperfect tenſe of their own, but borrow it of others, *viz.*

Inceptives in *ſco*, ſtanding for their Primitive, borrow their Preterperfect tenſe of that Primitive, for which they ſtand: as *tepeſco tepui* of tepeo, *ferveſco fervi* of ferveo.

So likewiſe *cerno cernis vidi*, of video; *quatio is, concuſſi* of concutio; *ferio is, percuſſi*, of percutio; *meio is, minxi*, of mingo. *fido is, ſedi* of ſedeo; *tollo, is, ſuſtuli* of uſtero, *ſum es fui* of fuo; *fero fers tuli* of tulo; **Siſto is, ſteti* of ſto; *furo is, inſanivi* of inſanio; *Veſcor eris vel ere. paſſus ſum* of paſcor; *medeor eris vel ere medicatus ſum*, of medicor; *liquor eris vel ere, liquefactus ſum* of liquefio; *reminiſcor eris vel ere, recordatus ſum*, of recordor,

Siſto is, ſteti, ſtatum, pro ſtare *verb. neut.*
Siſto is, ſtiti, ſtatum, pro facio ſtare *active.*

Præteritum fugiunt, &c. *i.e.*

THeſe words want their Preterperfect tenſe, *vergo, ambigo, gliſco, fatiſco, polleo, nideo.*

2 Verbs

2. *Verbs inceptives*; *as* pueraſco, ſeneſco, dieſco, adveſperaſco.

3. *All Paſſives whoſe Actives want the Supine*; *as* metuor, timeor.

4. *All Meditives, which ſignifie deſire*; *as* ſcripturio. *Except* parturio *and* eſurio, *which makes* parturivi *and* eſurivi.

Hæc raro aut nunquam, &c. *i.e.*

THeſe *Verbs ſeldom or never have their Supines, viz.* Lambo, mico, rudo, ſcabo, parco, diſpeſco, poſco, diſco, compeſco, quiniſco, dego, ango, fugo, lingo, nigo, latago, pſallo, volo, nolo, malo, tremo, ſtrideo, ſtrido, ſtaveo, liveo, aveo, paveo, conniveo, ferveo.

2. *The compounds of* Nuo; as *annuo, abnuo, innuo, renuo.*

3. *The Compounds of* Cado; as *accido, concido, decido, excido, incido, intercido, procido.* Except *occido* which makes *occaſum*, and *recido* which makes *recaſum.*

4. *Likewiſe*, Reſpuo, linquo, luo, metuo, cluo, frigeo, calyo, ſterto, timeo, luceo, *and* arceo, *the Compounds whereof make* ercitum: as *coerceo, es, ui, itum, exerceo, es, ui, ercitum.*

5. *So the Compound of* Gruo; as *congruo, ingruo.*

6. And generally all Verbs Neuter of the ſecond Conjugation, whoſe Preterperfect tenſe ends in *ui*, except theſe following, *Oleo, doleo, placeo, taceo, pareo, careo, noceo, pateo, lateo, vaceo*, and *caleo*, for theſe have the Supines.

An INDEX *of the* Nouns *in* Propria quæ maribus, *and* Quæ Genus; *and of the* Verbs *in* As in præſenti; *with their* Interpretation, Declenſion, *and* Conjugation, *placed Alphabetically, for the benefit of young Beginners.*

ABdo, is, didi, ere, endi, o, um, ditum, u, ens, iturus *to hide, of* ab *and* do.

Abſcondo is, i, ere, endi, o, um, ſum, ſu, *vel* itum, tu, ens, ſurus, & iturus, *to hide, of* abs *and* condo.

Abyſſus i, 2. ſ. *a bottomleſs pit.*

Acarnan, anis, 3. *maſc. one of* Acarnania *in Greece.*

Accerſo is, ivi, ere, endi, o, um, itum, u, ens, iturus *to to go to call, of* Accio.

Acer—aceris, 3. *neut. a maple.*

Acer, *m.* acris, *f. &* acre, *n. or* hic *&* hæc acris *&* hoc acre. *Sharp, cruel, ſwift, valiant, diligent, circumſpect.*

Acies, iei, 5. *f. an edge.*

Acus, us, ui, 4. *f. a needle.*

Adamas—antis. 3. *m. an adamant.*

Addo, is, addidi, addere, addendi, do, dum, additum, tu, dens, diturus *to add. comp. of* ad *and* do.

Adeps, ipis, 3 *dub. fatneſs.*

Adipiſcor, eris, adeptus, endi, o, um, adeptum, u, adipiſcens, urus. *dep. to get or obtain, of* ad *and the old verb* apiſcor.

Adoleſcens, entis, 3. *com. d. a young man or woman.*

Ador, oris, 3. *n. wheat.*

Advena æ, 1 *com. a ſtranger of* ad *and* venio.

Æquor, oris, 3. *neut. the Sea, or a plain.*

Æs æris, 3. *neut. braſs, copper.*

Æther, eris, 3. *ma. the skie, in accuſ.* ætherem *or* æthera.

Æthera, æ, 1. *f. the skie, a new nom. caſe made of the Ac.* æthera.

Affinis, is, 3. *com. a kinſman or kinſ-woman by marriage.*

Agnoſco, is, agnovi, ere, endi, o, um, agnitum, tu, ens, iturus, *to acknowledge, of* ad *and* noſco.

Ago, is, egi, agere, endi, o, um, actum, u, agens, actuus, *to do.*

Agra-

Agragas, antis, 3 *masc. a Town in Sicily.*
Agricola, æ, 1 com. *an husbandman. of* ager *a field, &* colo *to till.*
Alacer, *m.* alacris, *f. &* alacre *neut. Or* hic *&* hæc alacris *&* hoc alacre: *merry, chearfull.*
Ales itis. 3 c. *a bird, any great winged fowl, of* ala
Ales itis, *Adj.* com. gen. *swift having wings.*
Alnus i, 2 *f. an Alder tree.*
Alo is, alui, alere, alendi, o, um, alitum, tu. *and* altum, tu, alens, aliturus, & alturus, *to nouriſh.*
Alter, a, um, *gen* alterius, *dat* alteri *another.*
Alvus i, 2. *f. the belly or paunch.*
Amazon, onis, 3. *f. a warlike woman of Scythia.*
Ambigo is. *præt. car.* ambigere, ambigendi, o, um, *Sup car.* ambigens *to be in doubt, compounded of* am *&* ago.
Amicio is, cui. (*ſeldom* amicivi) ire, amiciendi, o, um, amictum u, iens, icturus, *to cloath.*
Amnis, 3. *m. a River.*
Anas, atis, 3, *dub. a duck, or a drake.*
Ango, is, anxi, angere, endi, o, um, (*Sup. car.*) angens, *to vex or trouble.*
Anguis, is, 3. *m. a Snake.*
Animus, i, 2, *m. the mind.*
Anna, æ, 1. *f. Anne.*
Annuo, is, annui, ere- endi, o, um (*Sup. caret*) annuens, *to grant.* ex & nuo; proprie eſt nu 1. *e.* capitis ſigno, aſſen- tior.
Annus, i, 2. *m. a year,*
Antes, ium, 3 *m.* Sing. ca *the uttermoſt ranks vines; or a Buttreſs.*
Antidotus, i, 2. *f. an Anti dote or Medicine to exp poyſon.*
Antiæ arum. 1. *f.* Sing ca *women's forelocks.*
Antiſtes, itis, 3. c, *a prelat One that ſtandeth or g eth before other, a Rule*
Anus, us. 4 *f. an old woma*
Anxur, uris, 3. *m. & n. town in Italy, now call Tarcntine.*
Aperio, i, erui, aperire iendi, o, um, apertum, tu aperiens, aperturus, *to o pen, or to ſhew, comp.* ad & pario
Apis, is, 3. *f. a Bee.*
Apes, is, 3. *f. a Bee.*
Apiſcor, eris, aptus ſum, t *get, an old Verb out o uſe, from whence comes a* dipiſcor.

Apollo, Apollinis, 3 *m. the god of wisdom.*
Appendix icis, 3 *f. a penthouse, or addition*
Applico as, cui, & applicavi, are, andi do dum, atum tu, & itum tu, ans aturus & iturus, *to apply: of* ad *&* plico.
Aptoton i, 2 *n. a noun having no variation of terminations or cases.*
Aqualis is, 3 *m. an Ewer, or Laver.*
Arbor oris, 3 *f. a tree.*
Arbos oris, 3 *f. a tree.*
Arceo es, arcui, arcere, endi do um, (*Sup. car.*) arcens, *to keep away, or keep back, to hinder: but the Compounds make* ercitum *in the Supines as* exerceo, *&* coerceo.
Arcesso is, ivi, ere, endi o um, itum u, ens, iturus, *to call, or to accuse.*
Arcas adis, 3 *m. an Arcadian.*
Arctus i, 2 *f. a sign called the Bear.*
Ardeo es, arsi, ere, endi o um, arsum su, ardens, arsurus, *to burn, or to be hot.*
Argos gi, 2 *n. in the Plur. Numb.* hi, Argi, orum, *a town in Peloponnesus.*
Arma orum, 2 *n. Sing. car. weapons.*
Aruspex icis, 3 *co. a soothsayer.*
As assis i, 3 *m. a pound or 12 ounces.*
Assecla æ, 1 *m. a page.*
Athamas antis, 3 *m. Athamas king of Thebes.*
Astu, *by craft, ab* 4 *decl. m*
Astus ûs, *craft.*
Athenæ arum, 1 *f. Athens: only plural.*
Athleta, & Athletes æ, 1 *m. a Champion, or Wrastler.*
Atomus i, 2 *dub. a mote in the Sun.*
Auceps upis, 3 *a fowler.*
Audax acis, *adj.* hic, hæc, hoc, *bold.*
Audeo es, ausus sum vel fui, audere, endi o um, ausum u, audens, ausurus, *to be bold.*
Aveo es, (*caret. præt.*) avere, endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) avens, *to covet.*
Augeo es, auxi, augere, endi do dum, auctum, tu, augens, auctus, *to encrease.*
Avernus i, 2 *m. and in the Plu.* Averni, Avernorum,

rum, *n. a lake in Campania, dedicated to Pluto, thought to be the gate to Hell.*
Augur uris, 3 *com. a ſooth ſayer.*
Auriga æ, 1 *com. a carter or carr-man.*
Auſter, i, 2 *m. the ſouth-wind.*
Autor oris, 3 *m. & f. an Author.*
Axis is, 3 *maſc. an axel-tree.*

B.

Bacchanalia ium, & orum. 2 *or* 3 *n. Feaſts dedicated to* Bacchus. *Sing. caret.*
Bacchar, aris 3 *f. an herb called, our Ladies gloves.*
Bacchus, i 1 *m. the God of Wine.*
Bacillum i. 3 *neut. a little ſtaff.*
Bacillus—i. 2 *maſ. a ſtaff.*
Baculum—i. 2 *neu. a ſtaff.*
Baculus—i. 2 *maſc. a ſtaff.*
Balneum, i. 2 *n. a Bath in the Plural it makes* Balnea-orum: *neuter* & Balneæ, arum, *fœm.*
Barathrum, barathri, 2 *n. a place taken for Hell.*
Barbiton—i, 2 *n. a Lute, or any muſical inſtrument.*
Bellaria, iorum. 2 *neut. juncates. Sing. caret.*
Bes, beſſis. 3 *m. eight ounces.*
Bibo—is, bibi, bibere, endi, do, dum, bibitum, tu, bibens, bibiturus, to *drink.*
Bidens—entis, 3 *m. pro* inſtrumento, *a fork with two teeth, or grains.*
Bidens, entis. 3 *fœm. pro* ove: *a ſheep of two years, or, which hath two teeth longer than the reſt.*
Bifrons—ontis. 3 *com. that hath two faces or foreheads.*
Bilis, is. 3 *f. choler, melancholy. Plur. caret.*
Bombyx—ycis. 3 *maſc. pro* vermiculo, *a ſilk-worm:* pro ſono, *a humming ſound.*
Bos, bovis. 3 *com. an Ox, Bull, or Cow; in the Genitive plural* boum; *in the Dative an Ablative plural, it makes* bobus *contracted from* bovibus.
Britannia, iæ. 1 *f. Britain.*
Bubo, onis. 3 *du an Owl.*
Bucephalus, i. 2 *m. Alexander's great horſe.*
Byſſus, i. 2 *f. fine flax, or ſilk.*

C.

CAcoethes is, 3 *n. an evil custom.*
Cadaver eris, 3 *n. a carcass a dead body.*
Cado is, cecidi cadere, cadendi do dum: casum u, cadens, casurus. *to fall.*
Cædo is, cecîdi, cædere; endi do dum: cæsum u, cædens, cæsurus, *to beat.*
Calco as avi, are, andi do dum, atum tu, ans, aturus, *to kick, or tread upon*
Calendæ—arum 1 *fœm. the Calends of a month. Sing caret.*
Caleo es, ui, ere, endi do dum calitum, tu, calens, caliturus, *to be hot.*
Calfacio, *to make hot.*
Callis is, 3 *masc. a path.*
Calvo is vi, ere; endi do dum. (*Sup. car.*) calvens, *to deceive.*
Calx cis, 3 *d. an heel*, pedis calx; *to distinguish it from* Calx calcis, 3 *f. chalk, or lime.*
Cambio, is, campsi, ire: iendi do dum: campsum u, cambiens, campsurus, *to exchange.*
Campester, *belonging to the Field.*
Canalis is, 3 *m. a channel,*
Cancelli orum, 3 *m. lattices. Sing. caret.*
Canis is, 3 *com a Dog, or Bitch.*
Cano is, cecini, canere: endi do dum: cantum u, canens, canturus, *to sing.*
Capesso is, capessi, & capessivi, capessere: endi do dum.
Capio is, cepi, capere: iendi do dum: captum tu, capiens, capturus, *to take.*
Capistrum i, 2 *n. an halter or headstall: in the plu. Numb. both masc. and n. as* hi capistri orum, & hæc capistra orum.
Capital alis, 3 *n. a quoif.*
Capra—æ, 1 *fœm. a she-goat.*
Car—aris, 3 *m. a man of Caria.*
Cardo—inis, 3 *dub. the hinge of a door.*
Careo es, ui, & cassus sum vel sui, carere; carendi do dum, cassum u, & caritum—tu, carens, cassurus & cariturus, *to want.*
Carex—icis, 3 *fœm. a sedge.*
Caro, carnis, 3 *f. flesh.*
Carpo, is, carpsi, carpere,

endi o um, carptum u, ens, carpturus, *to carp.*
Caſtra orum, 2 *n tents, Sing caret*
Caſſida æ, 1 *f. an helmet: formed from* Caſſida *the Acc. caſe of* Caſſi idi.
Caſſi idis, idi, idem *&* ida, 3 *f an helmet, and from* Caſſida *the Acc. caſe, comes a new Nom.* Caſſida æ
Caſſis is, 3 *m a net, or ſnare*
Cato onis, 3 *m Cato the name of a wiſe man in Rome.*
Caveo es, vi, ere, endi o um, cautum u, cavens, cauturus, *to beware.*
Caulis i, 3 *m a ſtalk.*
Cedo is, ceſſi, ere, endi o um, ſum u, cedens, ceſſurus, *to yield, or give place.*
Cedrus i, 2 *f a cedar.*
Celeber, *famous.*
Celer, *ſwift.*
Cello i, cecuſi, ere, endi o um, ſum u, ens, ſurus, *pro frango to break or to beat, an old Verb, now out of uſe, unleſs in the Compounds.*
Cenſeo es ſui, ſere endi o um, ſum u, ſens, ſurus *to think or eſteem.*
Centum hi hæ, *&* hæc *invariab. an hundred.*
Centuſſis is, 3 *m a hundred weight.*
Cera æ, 1 *f wax*
Cerno i, crevi, (*or* vidi, *borrowed of* video) ere, di o um, um u, ens, turus, *to ſee or perceive*
Cetus i, 2 *m a whale, and in the Pl.* Cete *and a monſtrous great fiſh.*
Cholera æ, 1 *f. choler, Pl. caret.*
Cicer, ciceris, 3 *neut. an Italian Peaſe.*
Cieo es, civi, ere, endi o um, citum u, iens, turus, *to invite, to call.*
Cinis, *vel* ciner, cineris, 3 *m. aſhes.*
Circumpango, *to faſten about.*
Civis, 3 *com. a citizen.*
Claudo is, clauſi, ere, endi o um, ſum u, dens, clauſurus, *to ſhut.*
Clivus i, 2 *m. the pitch of an hill.*
Clunis is, 3 *c. a buttock.*
Cluo is, (*prat. caret*) cluere, endi o um, (*ſup. caret*) cluens, *to ſhine, to be famous.*
Clypeum, 2 *n. a Buckler.*
Clypeus i, 2 *m. a Buckler.*

Cœlum i, 2 n. *heaven, in the Pl* Hi cœli, orum, *the masc only.*
Cœno as, avi, & cœnatus sum vel fui, are, andi o um: cœnatum u, ans, cœnaturus, *to sup.*
Cœnum, *neut. dirt*
Cœpio is, cœpi, ere, iendi o um, cœptum u, ens, cœpturus, *pro* incipio, *to begin, an old Verb, out of use, of it comes* Cœpi, peram, perim, pero, pissem, pisse, *a Verb def. I have begun, or taken in hand.*
Cognosco is, novi, scere, endi o um, nitum tu, noscens iturus *to know of* con & nosco (ago
Cogo, *to compel of* con &
Collis is, 3 *m. a little hill.*
Colo is, colui, ere, endi o um, cultum tu, lens, culturus, *to worship.*
Colus i, & us, 2 & 4. *f. a distaff.*
Comedo, *to eat.*
Comes tis 3 *c a companion*
Comes tis, *ad* hic & hæc.
Comminiscor, eris *vel* ere; entus sum *vel* fui, nisci, di o um, mentum u, niscens, menturus, *to invent, to devise, to find out*; Depon.
Como is, psi, mere, di do um, tum u, mens, compturus, *to kemb or trim*
Compago inis, 3 *f a joynt of* con & pango.
Compatior, *to suffer with of* con & patior.
Comperio, *to find out.*
Compedes dum, 3 *f Pl. Fetters, somtimes the sin. Num is used specially in the Abl. case* compede.
Compesco, *to asswage.*
Complaceo *to please wel*
Complico *to fold together*
Concino *to sing together.*
Concutio *to shake.*
Conditor ris, 3 *a builder.*
Condo *to hide, or to build*
Confiteor *to confess*
Conger gri, 2 *m a conger.*
Congrus gri, 2 *m a conger*
Conjux jugis, 3 *c. an husband, or wife*
Conniveo *to wink, or twinkle with the eyes.*
Coquo is, coxi, coquere, endi o um, ctum u, ens, cocturus, *to seeth.*
Consulo is, ui, ere, endi o um, tum u, ens, sulturus *to ask or give counsel, to provide for.*
Cor, cordis, 3 *n the heart.*
Corbis is, 3 *m a basket.*
Cornu, neu, *und a horn,* flexile cornu, *a trumpet.*

Pl. Cornua uum, ibus, &c.
Cornum, *the fruit of* cornus.
Cornus us, 4 *m. an horn, the Wing of an Army*: Plin. lib. 11. 37.
Cornus, i & us: 2 & 4, *a dog-tree*: quando arbor habetur; *to distinguish it from* Cornus *an horn.*
Costus i, 2 *f. the herb called Ale-coast.*
Coxendix icis, 3 *f an hip.*
Crater eris, 3 *m. a cup. ac.* craterem & cratera.
Cratera—æ 1 *f a cup, a new Nom. case, made from the Acc.* cratera.
Credo *to believe*, of certum *and* do, quasi certum do.
Crepo as ui, crepare, andi o um: crepitum tu, crepans, crepiturus, *to make a noise, to give a crack.*
Crepundia iorum, 2 *neut. gugaws or trifles for children to play withall. Sing. caret.*
Cres-tis, 3 *m one of Creet.*
Creta tæ, 1 *fœm Creet.*
Crinis is, 3 *m. the hair.*
Crus uris, 3 *neu. the leg.*
Crystallu—i, 2 *f crystal.*
Cubo as, cubui, cubare, andi o um, bitum u, cubans, biturus *to lie down*
Cucumer—eris, 3 *m. a. cucumber*, &c.
Cucumis eris, 3 *masc. a cucumber.*
Culex icis, 3 *dub. a gnat*
Cumbo is, cubui, cumbere, endi do um, itum tu, cumbens, iturus, *to lie down, an old verb.*
Cunabula, orum 2 *neut. cradles. Sing. caret.*
Cunæ arum, 1 *f. cradles. Sing. caret.*
Cupio is, ivi, ere, cupiendi o um, cupitum tu, cupiens, cupiturus, *to desire, formerly it was of the fourth Conjugation.*
Cupressus i, 2 *f. a Cypress tree.*
Curculio—onis, 3 *ma. a Weesel.*
Cures, etis, 3 *m. a man of Creet.*
Curro, is, cucurri, currere, endi do dum: cursum u, currens, cursurus, *to run.*
Cuspis idis, 3 *f. the point of a weapon.*
Custos odis, 3 *m a Guardian or keeper.*
Cyprus i, 2 *f. the Island Cyprus.*

D.

DAma æ, 1 *dub. a buck or doe.*
Damno as, avi, are, andi do dum, atum tu, ans, aturus *to condemn.*
Dedo is, dedidi, dedere, dedendi do dum, ditum tu, dedens, diturus, *to yield: of* de *&* do.
Defrutum—i, 2 *n. wine the third part whereof is boyled away: in the Plural Number, it hath but three like Cases, Nom. Acc. Vocat.* defruta.
Degener, *com. adj.* ἀγενὴς *that doth degenerate, or grow out of kind.*
Dego is, degi, degere, endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) degens, *to live: ex* de *&* ago.
Deleo es, evi, ere, endi do dum, deletum u, delens deleturus, *to blot out, of* de *&* leo, *an old verb.*
Deliciæ arum, 1 *f delight pleasures. sing caret.*
Delicium—ii, 2 *neuter, the thing wherein we delight.*
Delphin—inis, 3 *m a dolphin.*
Delphinus—i, 2 *masc. a dolphin.*
Demo is, dempsi, demere, endi do dum, demptum tu, demens, dempturus, *to take away, of* de *&* emo.
Dens——entis, 3 *masc. a tooth.*
Depango is, depegi, depangere, endi do dum depactum u, depangens, depacturus, *to fasten down.*
Desidia æ, 1 *f sloth Plur. caret.*
Dico is, dixi, dicere, dicendi do dum, dictum tu, dicens, dicturus, *to speak.*
Dies diei, 3 *dub. a day in the Plural Number it is only of the masculine gender.*
Diffiteor——eris *vel* ere diffessus sum vel fui, diffiteri—endi do um, diffessum u, diffitens, diffessurus, *to deny, Deponent, of* di *&* fateor.
Digredior—eris *vel* ere, digressus sum vel fui, digredi,—iendi do um digressum su, digrediens, surus, *to go aside,*

fide Dep. a di & gradior

Diligo is, dilexi, diligere, --endi o um, dilectum tu, diligens, dilecturus *to love, ex* di *&* lego.

Diluo is, dilui, diluere, endi o um, dilutum u, diluens, diluturus, *to wash, ex* di *&* luo.

Dindymus--i, 2 *masc. l. the top of Ida by Troy: in the Plural Number it is of the neuter gen.* Dindyma--orum.

Dipthongus---gi, 2 *f. a dipthong.*

Diptoton---i, 2 *neut. a Noun declined with two cases.*

Diræ--arum, 1 *f. cursing Sing. caret.*

Disco--is, didici, discere, --endi o um, (*Sup. caret.*) discens *to learn.*

Dispesco is, --ui, escere; --endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) dispescens *to drive beasts from pasture, of* dis *&* pasco.

Displiceo es, ui, ere, endi o um, itum u, displicens displiciturus, *to displease, of* dis *&* placeo.

Ditio--onis, 3 *f. a title, power, command.*

Dives hic *&* hæc *rich, wealthy: sometimes it is found in the neut. gen. as* Ov. divitis ingenii.

Divido is, visi, dividere: --endi o um, divisum u dividens, divisurus, *to divide, quasi* divideo, *i.e* in diversas partes video

Divitiæ arum, 1 *f. riches, Sing. caret.*

Do, das, dedi, dare, dandi --o --um, datum tu, dans, daturus, *to give.*

Doceo -es, ui, ere, endi o um, doctum tu, docens, docturus, *to teach*

Dodrans ---antis, 3 *m. nine ounces.*

Doleo--es, dolui, dolere, endi o um, dolitum u, dolens, iturus *to grieve*

Domo as, domui --are, andi do um, domitum u, domans, domiturus, *to tame.*

Domus--domi & domus *Dat.* domo & domui. *Acc.* domum, *Voc.* ô domus. *Ablat.* domo. *Plur. Nom.* Domus. *Gen.* domorum & domuum. *Dat.* domibus. *Acc.* domos & domus. *Voc.* domus. *Ablat.* domibus.

Duco--is, duxi, ducere, --endi

.endi o um, ductum u, ucens, ducturus, *to lead*
Dulcedo is, 3 *f. ſweetneſs*
Dux ducis, 3 *common. a Captain or guide.*
Ecquis, ecquæ, *or* ecqua, ecquid, *Who? an Interrogative.*
Edo--is, edidi, edere, edendi do dum, editum tu, edens, editurus, *to ſet out, or to publiſh: of e and* do, emitto; foras do. ἐκδίδωμι προφέρω.
Edo, edis *vel* es, edi, edere *vel* eſſe, edendi o um, eſum eſu, *vel* eſtum u, edens, eſurus *vel* eſturus, *to eat.* ἐσθίω, βρώγω, βόσκω.
Edo--onis, 3 *maſc.* πολυφάγος. *a great eater.*
Edoceo——es, ui, ere, endi o um, edoctum u, ens, edocturus, *to teach perfectly, or throwly: ab e & do.*
Effata--orum, 2 *n. Augur's prayers, alſo Oracles, Sing. caret.*
Egeo--es, egui, ere--endi do um, *Sup. caret.)* egens, *to want.*
Elephantus i, 2 *maſc. an Elephant.*
Elephas--antis, 3 *maſc an Elephant.*
Elis, elidis, 3 *f. a City in Arcadia, or a Countrey, in Peloponneſus.*
Emineo--es, ui, ere--endi do um, (*Sup. caret*) eminens, *to excel, ab e & maneo, quaſi* extra alios, *hoc eſt,* pro aliis maneo.
Emo is, emi, ere, endi o um, emptum u, emens empturus, *to buy.*
Enſis —— is, 3 *maſc. a ſword.*
Epaſco is, epavi, epaſcere, endi do dum, (*Sup. car.*) epaſcens, *to eat up*
Epulum —— i, 2 *n. a feaſt or banquet: in the Pl. Numb. it is of the fœm. Gend.* hæ epulæ --arum.
Eques--itis, 3 *c. an horſeman, or a knight.* Eques auratus *ab* aureo annulo nomen habet, quo equeſtris ordo à plebe diſtinguebatur.
Equeſter, *belonging to a horſe-man.*
Eremus--mi, 2 *f. a wilderneſs.*
Eripio is, ui, ere, iendi, o um, ereptum tu, eripiens

piens, erepturus, *to take away by violence to pluck out*; *ab* e *&* rapio.

Eſurio is, ivi, ire; iendi do dum, itum tu, eſuriens, eſuriturus, *to hunger.*

Eventum i, 2 *n. chance or hap.*

Eventus us, 4 *m. a chance, hap, ſucceſs, iſſue.*

Excludo is, excluſi, excludere—endi do dum excluſum u, excludens uſurus, *to exclude: ab* ex *&* claudo.

Excubiæ—arum, 1 *fœm. watchings.*

Exculpo——is, exculpſi, exculpere——endi do dum, exculptum exculptu, exculpens, exculpturus, *to carve, of* ex *&* ſcalpo.

Excurro—is, excucurri; excurrere, endi do dum excurſum u, excurrens excurſurus, *to run out; of* ex *&* curro.

Excuſo as, avi, are; andi do dum, atum atu, ans, aturus, *to excuſe.*

Excutio is, excuſſi, excutere; iendi do dum; excuſſum u, excutiens, excuſſurus, *to ſhake off of* ex *&* quatio.

Exequiæ arum, 1 *f. funeral ceremonies, Sin. caret.*

Exlex egis, 3 *com. a lawleſs body.*

Expergiſcor, eris vel ere, experrectus ſum vel fui expergiſci, expergiſcendi do um, experrectum tu, expergiſcens, experrecturus *to awake*

Experior iris vel ire, expertus ſum vel fui, experiri, iendi do dum, expertum u, experiens experturus *to make trial*

Explico as, explicui & explicavi, explicare, andi o um, explicitum tu, vel explicatum tu, explicans, expliciturus & explicaturus, *to declare.*

Exta orum, 2 *n. the entrails, Sing. caret.*

Extorris is, 3 *c. a baniſhed man, or woman.*

Exul ulis, 3 *c. a baniſhed man or woman.*

Exuo is, exui, exuere, exuendi do dum, exutum tu, exuens, exuturus, *to put off.*

Exuviæ arum, 1 *f. things put off, ab* exuendo.

Facies

F.

FAcies iei, 5 *f. a face.*
Facio is, feci, facere, iendi do um, ctum u, iens, cturus, *to make or do*
Faceſſo is, faceſſi, faceſſere, endi o um, faceſſum u, faceſſens urus, *to go about to do.*
Fallo is, fefelli, fallere, endi o um, falſum u, fallens, falſurus, *to deceive.*
Fames is, 3 *f. hunger, Plu. caret.*
Far, farris, 3 *n. bread-corn in the Plur. Num. it hath only three, like caſes,* farra, farra, farra.
Farcio is, farſi, farcire, iendi do um, fartum tu, farciens, turus, *to ſtuff.*
Fas, *n. indeclined, right.*
Faſcis is, 3 *m. a faggot.*
Faſti orum, 2 *m. Regiſters of things of the year. Sing caret.*
Fateor, eris vel ere, faſſus ſum vel fui, fateri, endi o um, faſſum u, fatens, faſſurus, *to confeſs.*
Fatiſco is, (*præt. caret*) fatiſcere; endi do dum, (*Sup. caret.*) fatiſcens, *to be weary, to gape.*
Fatiſcor, eris vel ere, feſſus ſum vel fui, fatiſci; endi o dum (*Sup. caret.*) fatiſcens, *to be weary.*
Faveo es, favi, favere, endi o um, fautum tu, favens, fauturus, *to favor.*
Fel, fellis, 2 *n: gall.*
Felix, *happy.*
Feriæ arum, 1 *f. holy days. Sing caret.*
Feriois, percuſſi (*of* percutio) ferire; iendi o um, percuſſum uſſu, feriens, percuſſurus, *to ſtrike.*
Fero, fers, tuli, ferre; ferendi do dum, latum tu, ferens, laturus, *to bear or ſuffer.*
Ferveo es, fervi, fervere: vendi o um, (*Sup caret.*) fervens, *to be hot.*
Ferveſco is, fervi (*à* ferveo) ferveſcere, endi do um (*Sup. caret.*) ferveſcens *to wax hot.*
Ficus, fici & ficus, 2 & 4. *a fig or fig-tree, pro* fructu & arbore.
Ficus, fici, 2 *m. pro* morbo, *the piles in the fundament.*
Fides, *or* fidei. 5 *f. faith, or truth.*
Fides fidis, *G.* fidis, 3 *f. a ſtring or an inſtrument*

Fido

Fido is, fisus sum vel fui, fidere, endi o um, fisum u, fidens, turu s, *to trust.*
Figo is, fixi, figere, endi o um, fixum u, figens, fixurus, *to fasten.*
Fi ix icis, 3 *fœm fearn, or brake.*
Filum i, 2 *neut. thread.*
Fimus i, 2 *masc. dung.*
Findo is, fidi, ere, endi o um, fissum su, findens, fissurus, *to cleave.*
Fingo is, finxi, fingere, endi do um, fictum u, fingens, fictu us, *to feign or fashion.*
Finis is, 3 *dub. an end.*
Fio, fis, factus sum *vel* sui fieri, factus, faciendus, *to be made or done.*
Flaveo es, (*car præt.*) flavere, endi o um, (*Sup. c*) flavens, *to be yellow.*
Flecto is, flexi, flectere, endi do dum, flexum, u, flectens, flexurus, *to bend.*
Fleo es, flevi, flere, flendi o um, fl tum u, flens, fleturus, *to weep.*
Flo, flas, flavi, flare flandi o um, flatum u, flans, flaturus.
Flos oris, 3 *m a flower.*
Fluo is, fluxi, fluere, endi o um, fluxum u, fluens fluxurus *to flow*
Fodio is, fodi, fodere, fodiendi do dum, fossum su, fodiens, fossurus, *to dig.*
Follis is, 3 *masc. a pair of bellows.*
Fons, tonis, 3 *m a fountain, or well.*
Forcep ipis, 3 *m a pair of tongs*
Forfex icis, 3 *f. a pair of shears, or scissers.*
Fors, *Nom. Abl.* forte, 3 *f. by chance.*
Forum i, 2 *n. the market, in the Pl. Numb it hath only three like cases* fo- ra, fora, fora
Frango is, fregi, frangere endi do dum, fractum u, frangens, fracturus, *to break.*
Frænum i, 2 *n. a bridle. Pl.* hi fræni orum, & hæc fræna orum, &c.
Frico as, fricui, fricare, andi o um, frictum u, fricans, cturus, *to rub.*
Frigeo es, frixi, frigere, endi do dum, frictum u, frigens, fricturus, *to be cold.*
Frugi, *Adj. und. thrifty, sparing.*

Fruges--is, 1 f. *fruit ſome make the old Nom caſe* frux.
Fruor--eris *vel* ere, fructus *vel* fruitus ſum *vel* fui, frui, fruendi do dum, fructum u, *vel* fruitum tu, fructurus *vel* fruiturus, *to enjoy.*
Fuga--æ, 1 f. *Flight.*
Fugio--is, fugi, ere, endi o um, fugitum u, fugiens, fugiturus, *to flee from, to avoid.*
Fulcio--is, fulſi, fulcire, endi o um, fultum tu, fulciens, fulturus, *to underprop.*
Fundo--is, fudi, fundere, endi o um, fuſum ſu, ens, fuſurus, *to pour out or melt.*
Funis--is, 3 m. *a rope.*
Fur--uris, 3 *com. a thief.*
Furfur--ris, 3 m. *bran.*
Furo is, inſanivi, (*ab* inſanio) furere, endi o um, (*Sup. car.*) furens, *to be mad.*
Fuſtis, 3 m. *a club.*

G

GAbii orum, 2 m. Volſcorum urbs, *a town in Italy. Sing. caret.*
Gallia--æ, 1 f. *France.*
Garamas antis, 3 m. *an inhabitant of Africa.*
Gargarus--i, m. *the top of the Hill Ida: in the Pl Num it is only the Neut. gen. as* hæc Gargara--orum, &c.
Gaudeo--es, gaviſus ſum *vel* fui, gaudere, --endi--do--dum, gaviſum--u, gaudens, gaviſurus, *to rejoyce.*
Gelu, *Neut. und n. Froſt.*
Genu, *neut. und the knee, but in the Plural it is declined,* genua uum, ibus, *&c.*
Gero is, geſſi, ere, endi o um, geſtum u, gerens, geſturus, *to bear.*
Gibber--eris, m. *a bunch or ſwelling.*
Gibber--um, *Adj. that hath a ſwelling.*
Gibbus--i, 2 m. *a bunch or ſwelling.*
Gibbus a um, *Adj. boſſed ſwelling.*
Gigas antis, 3 m. *a giant.*
Gigno is, genui, gignere, --endi--o--um, genitum tu, gignens, geniturus, *to beget.*
Gingiber--eris, 3 *neuter, ginger.*

Glis iris, *habens genitivo* 3 *m. a dormouſe.*
Glis gliſſis 3 *f potters clay.* terra argilioſa.
Glis gliris, 3 *f. a thiſtle carduus.*
Gliſco is, (*Præt. caret.*) gliſcere, endi do dum, (*Sup. caret.*) gliſcens, *to grow, or to deſire fervently.*
Gluten inis, 3 *n. glue, Plu. caret.*
Gorgon onis, 3 *f. a terrible woman, one of the daughters of* Phorcus.
Gradior, eris vel ere, greſſus ſum vel fui, gradi: iendi do dum, greſſum u, gradiens, greſſurus, *to go.*
Græcia æ, 3 *f. Greece.*
Grajugena æ, 1 *com. a Grecian born: à* Graius *&* gigno.
Grando inis, 3 *f. hail.*
Grates, 3 *f. thanks: uſed only in the Nomin. and Ac. plural.*
Grex, gregis, 3 *maſc. a ſtock of ſmall cattel: as Sheep, Goats,* &c.—— Grex pecudum: armentum pecorum.
Groſſus i, 3 *maſc. a green Fig.*
Gruo is, (*præt. caret.*) gruere: endi do um, (*Sup. caret*) gruens, *to cry like a Crane.*
Grus gruis, 3 *dub. a crane.*
Gryps, gryphis, *a gryffon.*
Gummi, *n. indecl. gumm.*
Gurgulio onis, 3 *m. the weſand or weeſel.*

H,

HAbeo es, habui, habere: habendi do dum, habitum tu, habens, habiturus, *to have.*
Hæreo es, hæſi, hærere: endi do dum, hæſum u, hærens, hæſurus *to ſtick.*
Hæres edis. 3 *com. an heir.*
Halec ecis, 3 *f. an herring and in the f. gen. is declined through all caſes.*
Halec ecis, 3 *n. and in this neut. gender it wants the Plur. number.*
Haurio is, hauſi, haurire, iendi do dum, hauſtum ſtu, hauriens, hauſturus *to draw.*
Heros—ois, 3 *m. a noble man.*
Heſperus i, 2 *m. the evening-ſtar, Plur. caret.*
Heteroclitum i, 2 *neut. an Heteroclite, that is a word declined*

declined otherwiſe than the ordinary manner.
Hilaris e, *Adj. merry.*
Hilarus a um, *Adj merry*
Hippomanes is, 3 *n. a piece of fleſh in a Colts forebead: or a venemous humor diſtilling from a mare.*
Hirundo inis, 3 *f. a ſwallow.*
Hiſtrix icis, 3 *f. porcupine*
Homo inis, 3 *com. a man or woman.*
Honor } oris, 3 *m. honor.*
Honos }
Hordeum i, 2 *n. barley: it hath three like Caſes in the Pl. Numb.* Hordea, hordea, hordea.
Hoſpes itis, 3 *com. an hoſt or gueſt.*
Hoſtis i, 3 *com. an enemy.*
Humus i, 2 *f. the ground.*
Hydrops opis, 3 *m. the Dropſie.*
Hyems is, 3 *f. the winter.*

I.

JAceo es, jacui, jacere: endi o um (*Sup car.*) jacens, *to lye down.*
Jacio is, jeci, cere, jaci endi o um, ctum u, jaciens, jacturus, *to caſt.*
Jaſpis idis, 3 *f. a jaſperſtone.*
Ico, icis, ici, icere, endi do um, ictum u, icens, icturus, *to ſtrike.*
Icon onis, 3 *f. an Image.*
Ida æ, 1 *f. a mountain near Troy.*
Idus, iduum, idibus, *&c.* 4 *f. the Ides of a month.*
Jecur, jecoris, *or* jecinoris 3 *n. the liver.*
Ignis is, 3 *maſc. the fire.*
Illex egis, 3 *com. a lawleſs body: ab* in *privativa particula, &* lex.
Imber bris, 3 *m a ſhower.*
Imbrex icis, 3 *dub. a gutter-tile.*
Immineo es, imminui, imminere, endi o um, (*Sup. car.*) imminens, *to hang over: com. of* in & maneo.
Impetis, 3 *m. of violence (of the old* N. *caſe* impes *Abl.* impete *hoc eſt* impetu) *by violence.*
Inceſſo is, ivi, inceſſere, endi o um, inceſſitum tu, inceſſens, ituras, *to provoke.*
Incido is, idi, incidere, endi o um, inciſum u, incidens, inciſurus, *to cut, or to grave in, ab* in & cædo.
Incido is, incidi, incidere endi

endi do um: (*Sup. car.*) cidens *to fall into or upon: of* in & cado.
Incipio is, incepi, incipere, endi do dum; inceptum u, incipiens, incepturus, *to begin: of* in & capio.
Inculco as, avi, are: andi do dum, atum atu, inculcans, inculcaturus, *to repeat often: of* in & calco.
Indo is, indidi, indere, endi do dum, inditum tu, indens, inditurus, *to put in: of* in & do.
Indoles is, 3 *f toward-nass, Plur. caret.*
Induciæ arum, 1 *f. truce Sing. caret.*
Indulgeo es, indulsi, indulgere, endi do dum, indultum & indulsum, indulgens, indulturus & indulsurus, *to make much of.*
Inermis e, *Adj. unarmed ab* in & arma.
Inermus a um, *Adj. unarmed, of* in & arma.
Infans antis, 3 *com. an infant, a babe.*
Inferiæ arum, 1 *f sacrifices to the infernal spirits*
Inficias, 1 *fæm. only in the Acc. plural: as* eo Inficias, *I deny it.*
Inficio is, infeci, inficere, iendi do um, infectum tu, inficiens, infecturus, *to infect, or to die: ab* in & facio.
Ingruo is, ui, ingruere: endi do um, (*Sup car.*) ingruens, *to invade: ab* in & gruo.
Injussu, 3 *m. only in the Ab. c. without bidding.*
Insidiæ arum, 1 *f. wiles, snares to entrap one.*
Instar, *neut. undecl. like as it were*, significat vel similitudinem, vel æquiparationem & mensuram.
Intelligo is, intellexi, intelligere, endi do dum, intellectum tu, intelligens, intellecturus, *to understand, of* inter & lego: *vel ex* intus & lego: quasi intus mecum lego, & loquor.
Interpres etis, 3 *com. an interpreter.*
Invidia æ, 1 *f. envy Pl. caret.*
Jocus i, *m. a jest in the Pl. Numb. masc. & neu.*

as hi Joci & hæc, Joca, orum. &c.
Iraſcor, eris, vel ere, iratus ſum vel fui, iraſci, endi o um, iratum tu iraſcens, *to be angry with.*
Iſmarus i, *maſ. a mountain in Thrace, in the plural it is of the Neuter gender:* Iſmara, hæc orum, *&c.*
Iter itineris (*of the old n.* itiner) 3 *n. a journy.*
Jubar aris 3 *neut. the ſun-beam.*
Jubeo es, juſſi jubere di o um, juſſum u, jubens, juſſurus *to command.*
Jugeris *in the Gen. caſe* & jugere *in the Abl.* 3. *neuter, an acre, in the Plur. it hath all caſes,* jugera, um, ibus, &c.
Jugum i, 2. *the top of an hill, a yoak.*
Jungo is, junxi, jungere, endi do dum, junctum ctu, jungens, junctu-rus, *to joyn.*
Juno onis, 3 *f. Jupiter's wife.*
Jus juris, 3 *neut. right in the Plur. number it hath three like caſes only* jura, jura, jura.
Juſſu, *in the Abl. only,* 4. *m. by command.*
Juſta orum. 2 *neut. funeral rites. Sing caret.*
Juſtitium ii, *n. vacation* juris dicendi inter miſſio
Juvenis is, 3 *com. a young man. or woman.*
Juventus utis, 3 *f. youth. Plur. caret.*
Juvo as, vi, are, di o um, jutum u, vans, turus *to help.*

L.

LAbes is, 3 *f. a ſpot. in the Pl. Num. it hath three like caſes. N.* labes *Ac.* labes. *Voc.* labes.
Labor, beris, vel bere, *to ſlip or fall.*
Labor } oris, 3 *m. labor.*
Labos }
Lac, lactis. 3 *n. milk. Pl. caret.*
Laceſſo is, ivi, laceſſere endi o um, laceſſitum u, laceſſens, laceſſitu-rus, *to provoke.*
Lacio, is, lexi, lacere, di o um, ctum u, laciens cturus *to allure, or entice: an old Verb, but the compounds are in uſe; as* allicio, elicio, illicio, pellicio.

Lactes ium, 3 *f. the ſmall-guts, ſing: caret.*
Lacto as, avi, are; andi do dum, atum tu, ans, aturus, *to give milk, or to deceive.*
Lacus us, 4. *m a lake, Da. & Ab. plur.* lacubus.
Lædo is, læſi, lædere, endi o um, læſum u, lædens, læſurus *to hurt.*
Lælaps apis, 3 *maſc. a dog called Tempeſt.*
Lambo is, bi, bere endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) lambens *to lick.*
Lampas adis; 3 *f. a lamp.*
Laniſta æ, 3. *m. a maſter of defence.*
Laquear aris, 3 *neut. a vaulted roof.*
Laſer eris. 3 *neut. an herb called Benjamin.*
Lateo es, latui, latere: endi o um, latitum tu, latens, latiturus *to lurk or to lye hid.*
Lavo as lavi, lavare, andi do dum lautum tu, lotum u, & lavatum u, vans lauturus, loturus, & lavaturus *to waſh.*
Laurus i. & us, 3 & 4 *f. a bay-tree.*
Lebes tis, 3 *m. a caldron, or pan.*
Lecythus i, 2 *dub. an oyl-glaſs.*
Lego is legi, legere, endi o um, ctum tu legens, lecturus, *to read.*
Lemures um, 3 *maſc. hobgoblins. ſing: caret.*
Leo onis, 2 *m. a lion.*
Leo es, levi, lere, -- endi --do--dum, letum tu, lens, leturus, *to anoint or imprint, an old Verb, not in uſe, but only in the compound* deleo, *to blot out.*
Lethum i, 2 *n. death. plu caret.*
Liberi, orum, *m. children ſing. caret.*
Liber, libebat, libuit & libitum eſt vel fuit, libitum erat vel fuerat, libebit, *it pleaſeth.*
Lybs, lybis. 3 *m. the ſouth-weſt wind.*
Licet, licebat, licuit, vel licitum eſt vel fuit, licuerat, vel licitum erat vel fuerat, licebit, *it is lawful.*
Lichen enis 3 *m. liverwort*
Lien enis, 3 *m. the milt or ſpleen.*
Ligur uris. 3 *com. one of Liguria,* incola Liguriæ.
Limax acis, 3 *m. a ſnail.*

Limus i, 2 *m. dirt; Plur. caret.*
Lingo is, linxi, lingere, endi o um (*Sup. car.*) lingens. *to lick.*
Lino is, lini, livi *&* levi; linere, nendi do dum, litum tu, linens, liturus, *to daub or beſmear.*
Linquo is, liqui, linquere; di o um, lictum tu, linquens, cturus, *to leave.*
Linter, 3 *dub. a cock boat.*
Liquefio is, liquefactus ſum vel fui, liquefieri, liquefactus, faciendus *to be molten.*
Liquor eris, vel ere, *idem.*
Liveo es, livi, ere, endi o um (*Sup caret* (livens; *to be wan, to be black and blue.*
Lixa—æ, 1 *m. ſoullion,*
Locri, orum, 2 *m. a town in Italy; ſing. caret.*
Locuples, *wealthy.*
Locus i, 2 *m. a Place; Plural.* hi loci, *&* hæc loca orum.
Logos i, 2 *m. ſpeech or reaſon.*
Loquor, eris vel ere, loquutus ſum vel fui, loqui, di, o um, quutum tu, quens, loquuturus; loquutus, *&* loquendus *to ſpeak.*
Luceo es, luxi, lucere; lueendi o um, (*Sup. caret*) lucens, *to ſhine.*
Ludo is, luſi, ludere; ludendi o um, luſum ſu, ludens luſurus. *to play.*
Lues is, 3 *f. the murrain Plur. caret.*
Lugeo es, luxi, lugere, lugendi do dum, luctum ctu, lugens, lucturus, *to mourn or lament.*
Luo is, lui, luere luendi o um, itum u, luens, iturus *to redeem, to pay to cleanſe, but the compounds change the ſignification, and make* utum *in the Supines, not* uitum *as* abluo, ui utū, colluo, collui, lutū, diluo, dilui, lutum, eluo elui, lutum; polluo ui utum.
Luſtra orum, 2 *n. den of wild beaſts, Sing. car.*
Lynx lyncis, 3 *dub. a ſpotted beaſt, an Ounce.*

M.

Mænalus i, 2 *maſc. an Hill in Arcadia the Plur.* hæc Mænala orum.
Magnes tis, 3 *m. a loadſtone*

Majores orum, 3 *masc. our Ancestors. S. car.*
Malo, vis, malui, malle malendi o um, *(Sup. car.)* lens, *to be more willing.*
Mando is, di, dere, di o um, sum u, dens, surus, *to eat.*
Mando as, avi, are, di o um, tum u, an-, turu- *to command, or commit to.*
Maneo es, si, nere, di o um, sum u, nens, surus, *to tarry or abide: So the compounds* permaneo, remaneo: *But* emineo, immineo, præmineo, promineo, *make* minui *in the preterperfect tense.*
Manes ium, 3 *m. Spirits. sing. caret.*
Manubiæ arum, 1 *f. spoils taken in war, sing car.*
Manus us, 4 *fœm. a hand,*
Mapalia orum, 2 *n. cottages. sing caret.*
Mare is, 3 *neut the sea.*
Margo inis, 3 *du the brink or skirt of any thing.*
Marmor oris, 3 *n marble.*
Mars is, 3 *m the god of war*
Martyr yris, 3 *c. a martyr.*
Mas, maris, 3 *m a man, or the malekind.*
Massicus i, 2 *m. an hill in Campania, in the P. hæc* Massica orum,
Mater tris, 3 *f. a mother.*
Medeor, eris vel ere, medicatus sum vel fui (*of* medicor) mederi, medendi o um, medicatum u, medens, medicaturus, *to heal or cure.*
Medicor, aris vel are, atus sum vel fui, ari, andi o dum, atum u, ans aturus, *to heal or cure.*
Meio is, minxi (*à* mingo) meiere; endi o dum, mictum ctu, meiens, micturus, *to piss.*
Mel, mellis, 3 *n. honyt in the P it hath only three like cases Nom. ac voc.* Mella, mella, mel a.
Meleager agri 2 *masc. a mans name.*
Meleagrus agri 2 *masc. a mans name.*
Menda æ, 1 *fœm. a fault.*
Mendum i, 2 *n. a fault.*
Menses ium, 3 *m womens flowers sing. caret.*
Mensis is, 3 *m a month.*
Mereor, eris vel ere, meritus, *vel* meritus sum vel fui, mereri: endi do um, meritum u, merens, sturus, *to deserve.*

Meridies ei, 3 *m noon day.*
Metior, *to measure.*
Meto is, messui, metere: endi o um; messum u, metens, surus: *to mow.*
Metuo is, tui, tuere; di o um (*Sup. car.*) tuens; *to fear.*
Metuor, ueris vel uere, (*car. præt.*) metui metuendus: *to be feared.*
Meus a, um; *mine*; *a Pro. Possessive.*
Mico as, micui, micare: andi o um (*Sup. car.*) cans; *to shine or glitter.*
Miles itis, 3 *c. a souldier.*
Minæ arum, 1 *f threatnings*; *Sing. caret.*
Mingo is, inxi, mingere endi o um, mictum u, gens, &turus, *to piss.*
Minores orum, 3 *m. posterity. Sing. caret.*
Misceo, es, scui scere di o um, stum u, scens, sturus; *to mingle.*
Misereor, eris vel ere, misertus sum vel fui, sereri, erendi o um, sertum u, serens, serturus; *to take pitty on.*
Mitto is, si ere, di o um, ssum u, tens, ssurus, *to send.*
Mœnia ium, 3 *n. the walls of a Town: Sing. car.*
Mœreo es, mœstus sum vel fui, mœrere; endi do dum (*Sup. caret.*) mœrens, *to be sad.*
Monoptoton, i 2 *n. a monoptote, i. a word that hath but one termination, & in one oblique case*
Mons, tis, 3 *m. a mountain.*
Mordeo es, momordi, mordere: endi o um, morsum su, mordens surus: *to bite.*
Morior, moreris vel morere, mortuus sum vel fui, mori; endi o um; (*Sup. caret.*) riens, ritu-, us, *to die.*
Morior, ris, vel ire, tuus, rii, &c. *unde tereun. A.* 3 *sc.* 1, Risu, omnes qui aderant emeriri.
Mos moris 3 *m a custom.*
Mulceo es, mulsi, mulcere, endi o um, mulsum su, mulcens, mulsurus *to assuage.*
Mulgeo es, si (& xi) gere, endi do dum, &tum &tu, mulgens &turus *to milk.*
Mulier mulieris, *f. a woman, under the third special Rule, encreasing short.*

Mulſum i, 2 *neut. wine and hony mingled together. Sing. in Pl.* a,a,a.
Multiplico as,avi,are, di do dum,atum, tu, ans aturus,*to multiply.*
Munia--orum. 2 *neuter, a duty or office, Singul. caret.*
Mus, Muris,3 *m. a mouſe.*

N.

NAnciſcor, eris vel ere nactus ſum vel fui,nanciſci, --endi o um;ctum ctu, nanciſcens cturus *to obtain.*
Naſcor,eris vel ere, natus ſum vel fui, naſci; naſcendi o um,natum tu,naſcens, naſciturus *to be born.*
Natales,ium, *maſc.* [generis nobilitas, naſcendi conditio] *ones ſtock or kindred, Sing. caret.* cum genus aſſignant, *but.*
Nata is,is,3 *m. ones birth day,* dies natalis.
Natrix icis,3 *du. a water-ſerpent.*
Natu, 4 *m. by birth only in the Abl. Sing.*
Necco,cas,necui,necare, ndi o um, catum u necans necaturus,*to kill.*
Necto is,nexi vel nexui, ctendi o um, nexum u, nectens, nexurus *to knit.*
Nefrens endis, 3 *maſc. a young pig.*
Negligo is,neglexi, negligere,di do dum,neglectum ctu, negligens, neglecturus,*to neglect,* ex ne & lego.
Nigreo, es, ui, nigrere, endi o um, (*Sup. caret,* grens,*to become black.*
Nemo,neminis,3 *com. no body, a* ne & homo, *but the Genitive caſe is ſeldom uſed, according to the Verſe.* Nemo caret genito,quinto, numeróque ſecundo. *Yet* Plautus *hath* Neminis. Neminis miſereri certum eſt,quia mei nemo miſeret. *Plaut. in Captivis.* Neminis ingenio quenquam confidere oportet, *Lucilius.*
Neo,nes,nevi,ere: nendi do um, netum tu,nens neturus, *to ſpin.*
Nervus vi, 2 *m. a ſinew.*
Neuter, a,um *ge.* neutrius *Adj. neither of both.*

Nexo, as, nexui, nexare, andi o um, nexum u, xans, nexurus *to knit.*
Nideo, es (*præ. caret*) nidere, endi o um, (*Sup. caret.*) nidens, *to ſhine.*
Nihil, *neut. inde. nothing.*
Nihilum i, 2 *n. nothing Plur. caret.*
Nil, *n. undeclin. nothing. contracted of* nihil.
Nitor, eris vel ere, niſus vel nixus ſum vel ſui, niti, nitendi do dum, ſum u, vel xum u, nitens, ſurus, vel xurus, *to endeavor.*
Niveo es, nivi, nivere, niendi o um, (*Sup. car.*) nivens, *to wink*: inde conniveo.
No, nas, navi, are, andi o um, natum tu, nans, naturus, *to ſwim.*
Noceo es, ui, nocere, noendi o um, nocitum u, nocens, iturus, *to hurt.*
Noctu, 4 *maſc. by night, a Monoptote found only in Abl. Sing.*
Nolo, nonvis, lui, nolle lendi o um, (*Sup. car.* lens, *to nill, or to be unwilling.*
Nonæ arum, 1 *f. the N. of a month, Sing. caret.*
Noſco is, novi, noſcere, ndi o um, notum u, noſcens, oturus, *to know.*
Noſter a um, *ours pr. adj.*
Noſtras, *hic & hæc & hoc* noſtrate, atis *of our country.*
Notus i, 2 *m. the ſouth-wind, Plur. car.*
Nubes is, 3 *f. a cloud.*
Nubo is, nupſi, *& nupta ſum,* nubere, nubendi o um, ptum u, nubens, nupturus a um, *to be married: it's proper only to a woman, therefore it is* nupta ſum, *not* nuptus: *a man is ſaid,* uxorem ducere.
Nugæ arum, 2 *f. trifles, Sing. caret.*
Nullus a um, *none.*
Nundinum i, 2 *n. a fair: in the pl. it is* nundinæ arum. 1 *fam.*
Nuo is, ui, uere, uendi o um, nutum u, nuens, nuturus, *to nod a Verb not much in uſe, but the compounds are received, as* abnuo, annuo, innuo, renuo,
Nuptiæ arum, 1 *f. marriage, Sing. caret.*
Nurus us, 4 *f. a daughter-in-law.*

Nycticorax âcis. 3. *masc. a night raven.*

O.

OBdo is, obdidi, obdere, ndi o um obditum u, obdens obditurus, *to bolt, or set against comp. of* ob *&* do

Obex icis, 3 *dub. a bolt or bar.*

Obliviscor, eris vel ere. oblitus sum vel fui, liviſci liviſcendi o um, litum u, liviſcens, iturus, *to forget.*

Obſes idis, 3 *com. a pledg in war, an hoſtage.*

Occido is occidi, ere endi o um, caſum u, cidens, caſurus, *to ſet, to fall down, to periſh*; *of* ob *&* cado.

Occido, îdis, occîdi, cidere, cidendi o um, ciſum u, cidens ciſurus, *to kill or ſlay, to wound to death, of* ob *&* cædo.

Occiput itis, 3 *n. the hinder part of the head, of* ob *&* caput.

Occludo is, cluſi, udere endi o um, uſum u, udens, ſurus, *to ſhut up, of* ob *&* claudo.

Occulto, as, avi, are, andi o um, atum u, occultans, aturus, *to hide, to conceal: frequentative, of* occulo.

Occulo, is, occului, occulere, endi do dum occultum tu, occulens, occulturus, *to hide, of* ob *&* colo: *or rather of* ob *&* culo, *i.e.* volvo, tego.

October bris, 3 *m. the month ſo called, p. car.*

Odor, odoris, 3 *m. a ſent or ſavor* quaſi olor *ab* oleo.

Odos

Oleaſter, aſtri, 2 *m. wild olive-tree.*

Oleo es, olui, ere, olendi o um, olitum tu; olens oliturus, *to give a ſmell, or ſent, the Co. makes* olevi *in the Preterperfect tenſe, as* aboleo olevi, adoleo, vel potiùs adoleſco, adolevi: exoleo vel exoleſco exolevi; obſole o, obſolevi: inoleo vel inoleſco, inolevi, *but four Compounds follow the Simple Verb, as* oboleo obolui, peroleo perolui, redoleo redolui, ſuboleo ſubolui.

Olfacio

Olfacio is, feci, facere faciendi do dum; factum u; faciens, facturus, *to ſmell, of* oleo *&* facio

Omen inis, 3 *n. foreſpeaking.*

Omnis *hic & hæc, & hoc* omne, *every one, all.*

Onus ĕris, 3 *a burden.*

Onyx -- ycis, 3 *dub. the nail of a man's hand: alſo a precious ſtone, white like a nail:* Onyx cum prole *with its compound,* Sardonix *a Sardis ſtone.*

Operio is, operui, operire, operiendi o um: opertum u; operiens, operturus, *to cover. of* ob *&* pario.

Opifex icis, 3 *com. a workman.*

Opis, opem, ope, 3 *f help; aid, or Tripote.*

Oppango is, oppegi, oppangere; endi o um; oppactum ctu, oppangens, oppacturus: *to faſten, or joyn unto, of* ob *&* pango.

Opus untis, 3 *f. a Town in Locris.*

Orbis is, 3 *maſc. any round thing, as a globe, a bowl, the world.*

Ordior (*pro* incipio) iris vel ire: orſus ſum vel fui, ordiri; ordiendi o dum, orſum u: ordiens, ſurus, *to begin:* hinc exordior.

Ordior (*pro* texo) ordiris vel ordire, orditus ſum vel fui, *&c. to weave.*

Oriens entis 3 *m. the Eaſt*

Orior iris vel eris: ortus ſum vel fui, oriri: oriendi do dum; ortum, tu, oriens, oriturus: *to ſpring, to ariſe, to begin.*

Orontes, is, 3 *m. a river in Syria.*

Os oris, 3 *neut. a mouth, in the Plural number it hath three like caſes:* ora, ora, ora.

Os oſſis, 3 *neut. a bone.*

Oſtrea -- eæ; 1 *fem. an oyſter.*

Ovum i, 3 *neut an egg.*

P.

PAciſcor, eris vel ere pactus ſum vel fui, paciſci: endi do um, pactum u, paciſcens, pacturus, *to make a bargain.*

Palleo es, ui, pallere: endi do

F do dum, (*Sup. caret.*) pallens, *to be pale.*
Palustер *belonging to the marsh. of* palus paludis.
Pampinus i, 2 *du. a vine-leaf.*
Pando is, pandi, pandere: endi o dum, passum u, pandens surus, *to open.*
Pango (*pro* paciscor) pangis, pepigi, pangere, di o um, pactum u, pangens, pacturus, *to bargain: though some say* pepegi *comes of* pego *the old Verb; for which we use* paciscor.
Pango [*pro* jungo, vel figo vel planto] pangis, pegi, pangere: endi do dum, pactum tu, pangens, pacturus: *hence c.* depango, oppango, circumpango, repango, compango, impingo.
Pango (*pro* cano) pangis, panxi, pangere, endi do dum (*Sup. car.*) pangens: *to sing.*
Panis is, 3 *m. bread.*
Panther eris, 3 *m. a Panther: ac:* panthera: *hence.*
Panthera æ, 1 *f. a panther*
Papaver eris, 3 *n. poppy.*
Papyrus i, 2 *f. paper.*
Paradisus i, 2 *m paradise*
Parco is, peperci & parsi, parcere: endi o um, (*Sup. car.*) parcens, *to spare.*
Parens entis, 3 *com. a father or mother.*
Pareo es, parui, parere: endi do um, paritum tu, parens, pariturus, *to obey.*
Pario is, peperi, parere: pariendi do um, paritum u, pariens, pariturus, *to bring forth.*
Parnassus i, 2 *m. an hill in Phocis.*
Partio is, partivi, partire: iendi o um, titum u, partiens, partiturus, *to divide.*
Parturio is, ivi, ire: iendi do dum, itum tu, iens, parturiturus, *to be towards labor.*
Pasco is, pavi, pascere: pascendi o um, pastum tu, pascens, pasturus, *to feed or nourish.*
Pascor eris ere, pastus sum vel fui, pasci: stus, pascendus, *to be fed.*
Passer eris, 3 *ep. a sparrow*
Pateo es, patui, & passus, sum vel fui: patendi o um: passum, u, patens passus, *to lye open.*

Patior, eris vel ere passus sum vel fui; pati: patiendi o um, ssum u, patiens, passurus, passus & patiendus, *to suffer.*
Patro as, avi, are: andi do dum, atum u, ans, aturus, *to commit.*
Patruelis is, 3 *c. a brothers child.*
Paveo es, pavi, pavere: endi o um, (*sup. car.*) pavens, *to fear.*
Pauper, bic & hæc *poor. sometimes it is found in the n. gen. but seldom. as* Vir. pauperis tugurii. *Hor.* licet sub paupere tecto Reges, & regum vitâ præcurrere amicos. *Lu.* pauperis ævi. *Ju.* lorum pauper.
Pecten inis, 3 *m. a comb.*
Pecto is, xi & xui, ctere: ctendi o um, xum, u, ctens, xurus, *to kemb.*
Pecus oris 3 *n. great cattel.*
Pecus dis, 3 *fœm. small cattel.*
Pedes itis, 3 *c. a footman.*
Pedester *belonging to a footman.*
Pedo is, pepedi, ere endi o um, tum tu, pedens, pedituus, *to fart.*
Pelagus i, 2 *m. & n. the sea, pl. car. Tet* Lucretius *bath* pelage *in the p.*
Pellex icis, 3 *f. an harlot.*
Pello is, pepuli, ere: di o um, sum u, lens, pulsurus *to drive away.*
Penates ium, 3 *houshold-gods. Sing. caret.*
Pendeo es, pependi, ere: di o um, sum, su, dens, pensurus *to be hanged.*
Pendo is, pependi, dere, di do dum, pensum u, dens surus, *to weigh,*
Penis is, 3 *m a mans yard.*
Penum i, 2 *n. all manner of victuals,*
Penus oris, 3 *n. all manner of victuals.*
Penus i, & us, 2 & 3 *m. all manner of victuals.*
Perago is, egi, agere: di o um, ctum tu, agens, peracturus, *to finish.*
Percutio is, cussi cutere: iendi o um, cussum su, utiens, ssurus *to strike.*
Perdix is, 3 *d. a partridge.*
Perdo is, didi, dere endi o um, itum u, dens, iturus, *to lose, o sper & do.*
Perduellis is, 3 *c. a stubborn enemy.*
Pergamus i, 2 *f. in the pl.* hæc pergama orum.

Pergo is, perrexi, pergere, endi o um, perctum u, pergens, perecturus, *to go forwards* a per & rego.
Perlego is, egi, perlegere perlegendi do dum; perlectum ctu, perlegens, perlecturus, *to read throwly.*
Permiſſu 4 *m. only in the Abl Sing.*
Perpetior, eris vel ere, perpeſſus ſum vel fui: perpeti: perpetiendi do dum; perpeſſum perpeſſu; perpetiens, perpeſſurus, *to ſuffer, of* per & patior.
Perplaceo es ui, ere endi do dum, perplacitum tu, perplacens; perplaciturus, *to pleaſe very much.*
Perſis idis 3 *f. Perſia. Pl. caret.*
Pes edis 3 *m. a foot.*
Peto is, tivi (*Sync.* petii) petere: petendi o um, petitum tu, petens, petiturus, *to aſk.*
Phaleræ——alerarum 1 *femin, Horſ trappings Sing. caret.*
Pharus i, 1 *dub. a Watch-Tower.*
Phaſelus i, 2 *dub. a brigandine.*
Philotis idis, 3 *f. a woman's name.*
Phœnix îcis, 3 *m. a phenix.*
Phryx gis, 3 *m. a phrygian.*
Pietas atis, 3 *f. godlineſs.*
Piger, pigebat, pigüit vel pigitum eſt vel fuit, piguerat, vel pigitum erat vel fuerat, pigebit, pigere, *it irketh.*
Pingo is, pinxi, pingere, endi o dum; pictum ctu, pingens, picturus, *to paint.*
Pinſo is, pinſui, pinſere, endi do dum: piſtum ſtu, pinſens, piſturus, *to bake.*
Pinus i, & us, 2 & 4 *m. a pine-tree.*
Piper eris, 3 *n pepper.*
Piſcis is, 3 *m. a fiſh.*
Pix picis, 3 *f pitch.*
Placeo es, placui, placere: endi o dum: placitum u: placens, placiturus, *to pleaſe.*
Plagæ arum, 3 *fem.* (retia) *hunting nets. S. car.*
Plaga æ, 1 *f. a wound.*
Plaga — æ, 1 *f. a climate.*
Plaudo is, plauſi, plaudere, endi o um: plauſum

ſum plauſu, plaudens ſurus, *to clap hands for joy.*

Plebs } is, 3 *f. common-*
Plebis } *people.*

Plecto is, xi, plectere, endi do dum: plexum u, plectens, plexurus, (punio) *to puniſh.*

Plecto is xi, plectere endi do dum, plexum u, plectens, plexurus, *to entangle, or to weave.*

Pleo es, evi, plere endi do dum, pletum tu, plens, pleturus, *to fill: and old Verb out of uſe: but only in the Compounds: as* compleo, expleo, impleo, repleo ſuppleo.

Plico as, avi (& plicui) are, andi do dum, plicatum tu (& plicitum u) plicans, plicaturus, & pliciturus, *to fold. Comp.* applico, complico, explico, replico, multiplico, ſupplico.

Pluo is ui, *or* vi pluere endi do dum, pluitum u, pluens, pluiturus, *to rain.*

Plus pluris, 3 *n. in the pl. hi & hæ* plures, *& hæc* plura, *thorowout.*

Polleo es, (*Prat. car.*) ere endi do dum: (*Sup. carct.*) ens, *to be able.*

Pono is ſui, ponere, endi o um, ſitum u, ponens, poſiturus, *to put.*

Pons ontis, 3 *m. a bridg.*

Pontus i, *m. the Sea.*

Porticus us. 4 *m. a gallery.*

Poſco, is, poſci, poſcere, endi do dum, (*Supinis caret.*) poſcens *to ask or require.*

Poſtis is, 3 *m. a Poſt.*

Poto as, vi, (& potus ſum vel fui) are, andi do dum, potum potu, & potatum tu, potans, poturu & potaturus, *to drink*

Præcordia orum, 2 *n. the midriff. Sing. caret.*

Præcurro is, præcucurri præcurrere, di do dum præcurſum ſu, præcurrens, præcurſurus, *to run before, of* præ *&* curro.

Prælego is, egi, prælegere, endi o um, ectum ectu, prælegens, ecturus, *to read before, of* præ *&* lego.

Præmineo es, præminui, præminere, endi o um (*Sup. car.*) præminens

to excel others, of præ & maneo.
Præneſte is, 3 *n. a town in Italy pl. caret.*
Præs ædis, 3 *m. a ſurety.*
Præſes idis, 3 *c. a preſident*
Præſul ulis, 3 *co. a Preſident or Prelate.*
Prandeo es, prandi & pranſus ſum vel fui, prandere, di do dum, prandens, pranſurus, *to dine.*
Precis, precem, prece, 3 *f. only in three caſes in the Singular Number, but whole in the plu. as*, preces, precum, precibus, &c.
Premo is, preſſi, mere, premendi endo dum, preſſum ſu, premens, preſſurus, *to preſs, to be againſt, to perſue.*
Primitiæ arum, 1 *f firſt-fruits, ſing. caret.*
Princeps ipis 3 *c. a prince.*
Problema, ematis, 3 *n. a demand, a hard queſtion.*
Prodo is, prodidi, dere, endi do dum, ditum tu, prodens, proditurus *to betray. of* pro & do.
Proficiſcor, eris vel ere, profectus ſum vel fui, proficiſci, di do dum, profectum tu, proficiſcens, turus, *to go forth.*
Proluo is, ui, uere, uendi o um, lutum u, luens, luturus, *all to waſh*, ex pro & lavo.
Promineo, es, ui, ere, endi o um (*Sup. car.*) minens, *to hang out in ſight.*
Promo is, prompſi, promere, endi do dum, ptum tu, promens pturus, *to bring forth, to ſet abroad.*
Promptu, 4 *maſc. only in the Abl. caſe; with readineſs.*
Pſallo is, ſalli, pſallere, di do dum, (*Sup. car.*) pſallens, *to ſing.*
Puber eris, 3 *com. ripe of age.*
Pubes is, 3 *fæm. ripeneſs of age; plu. car.*
Pudet, pudebat, puditum eſt vel fuit, puditum erat vel fuerat, pudebit pudere, *it ſhameth.*
Pueraſco is, (*præt. car.*) pueraſcere; endi do dum (*ſup. caret*) pueraſcens; *to wax a child.*
Pugil ilis, 3 *c. a champion.*
Pulver eris. 3 *m. duſt.*
Pulvis eris, 3 *m. duſt.*

Pumex

Pumex icis, 3 *m. a pumice ſtone.*
Punctum i, 2 *n. a point.*
Punctus i, 2 *m. a point.*
Pungo is, pupugi & punxi, pungere, endi do dum, punctum, ctu, pungens, punctūrus, *to prick.*
Pus puris, 3 *n. filth or corruption.*
Python onis, 3 *dub. a ſerpent killed by Apollo.*

Q.

Quæro, is, quæſivi, quærere, di o um, quæſitum tu, quærens, quæſiturus *to ſeek.*
Quatio, quatis, concuſſi (*of* concutio) quatere, quatiendi do dum, quaſſum ſu, quatiens, quaſſurus *to ſhake.*
Quercus i, & us, 2 & 4 *f. an oak.*
Queror *to complain.*
Qui quæ quod, *who or which, a pron. Rel.*
Quies etis, 3 *f. reſt plu. caret.*
Quilibetquælibet quodlibet vel quidlibet, *every one, a pron. Indefin.*
Quiniſco is, quexi, quiniſcere, endi do dum, (*ſup. car.*) quiniſcend *to nod with the head.*
Quiſquiliæ arum, 1 *f. chippings, or things of no weight. ſing. car.*
Quot *how many.*

R.

Rabula æ 1, *m. a Brawler.*
Rado is, raſi, radere, endi o, um, ſum ſu, dens, ſurus *to ſhave.*
Ramex icis, 3 *du. burſtneſs*
Rapio is, rapui, rapere, rapiendi do dum, raptum tu, rapiens, raptūrus, *to take or ſnatch away.*
Raſtrum i, 2 *neut. a rake in the plu.* hi Raſtri & hæc Raſtra.
Raucio is, rauſi, raucire, ciendi o um, (*Supin. car.*) ciens, *to be hoarſe.*
Recido is, cidi, recidere, endi o um, caſum ſu, recidens, recaſurus, *to fall backward.*
Recordor, aris vel are, recordatus ſum vel ſui, recordari, cordandi ando um, recordatum tu, recordans, aturus, *to remember.*

Reddo

Reddo is, reddidi, reddere, endi o um, redditum u, reddens, redditurus, *to restore.*

Redoleo -- es -- ui -- ere, -- endi -- do -- dum, -- itum -- itu, redolens -- iturus, *to give a savor.*

Refringo is, fregi; refringere, endi o um, refractum u, fringens cturus, *to break open, of* re *&* frango.

Rego -- is rexi, regere, endi do dum, rectum ctu, regens recturus, *to rule or govern.*

Relego is -- egi, egere, endi do dum, lectum ctu, egens, ecturus, *to read again.*

Reminiscor, eris vel ere, recordatus sum vel fui (*of* recordor) reminisci, endi o um, recordatum tu, reminiscens, cordatus *to remember.*

Ren enis, 3 *m. the kidney.*

Renuo is, renui, renuere, endi o um (*Supinis. caret.*) renuens. *to refuse*, à re *&* nuo.

Reor, reris vel rere, ratus sum vel fui, reri, rendi, o um, ratum u, rens, raturus, *to suppose.*

Repango is repegi, repangere, endi o dum, repactum repactu, repangens, repacturus, *to fasten again, of* re *&* pango.

Reperio is, reperi, reperire, iendi do dum, repertum tu, reperiens, reperturus, *to find, of* re *&* pario.

Repetundarum, *g.* repetundis, *A.* 1 *f. bribery.*

Replico as, avi (*&* replicui) are, andi o um, -- atum -- atu -- ans, aturus *to reply, of* re *&* plico.

Repungo is, repupugi & repunxi, pungere, repungendi -- do -- um repunctum, repunctu, repungens, repuncturus, *to prick again, of* re *&* pungo.

Res rei 5 *fæm. a thing.*

Resci o is, ivi scire, iendi o um, scitum u, sciens, scitūrus *to know again, of* re *&* scio.

Respuo is, ui, uere, uendi o um, respūtum u, respuens, resputurus, *to refuse.*

Reſtis is, 3 *m*, *a halter.*
Reſulto a-, avi, are, andi o um, reſultum u, reſultans, reſultaturus, *to rebound.*
Rete is, ; *n. a net.*
Rex regis, 3 *m. a King.*
Rideo es, riſi, ridere; endi o um, riſum ſu, ridens, riſurus *to laugh.*
Ringo is, rinxi, ringere; endi do dum; rictum u, ringens, ricturus, *to fret or vex.*
Robur oris, 3 *n. an Oak.*
Rodo is, roſi, rodere: endi do um, roſum u, rodens, roſurus, *to gnaw.*
Roma æ, 1 *fœm. Rome.*
Ros roris, 3 *m. the dew.*
Roſtra orum, 2 *n. the Pulpit. Sing. caret.*
Rudens entis, *dub. a cable rope.*
Rudo is, rudi, rudere; rudendi do dum, (*Supinũ caret*) rudens *to bray like an Aſs.*
Rumpo is, rupi, rumpere; endi do dum, ruptum u, rumpens, rupturus, *to break.*
Ruo, ruis, rui, ruere; ruendi do dum, ruitum tu, ruens, ruiturus, *to fall.*
Rus ruris, 3 *n the country: in the Plural it hath three like caſes*, rura, rura, rura.

S.

Sacer, a, um, *holy.*
Sacerdos, otis, 3 *c. a Prieſt or Nun.*
Sacro—as, avi, are; andi ando andum: atum tu, ans, aturus, *to dedicate.*
Sal—alis, 3 *maſc. ſalt, and it is found in the Neuter Gender.* hoc Sal.
Salio is (*pro* ſalto) ſalui (*or* ſalii) ſalire, iendi endo endum, ſaltum u, ſaliens, ſalturus *to leap.* inde deſilio deſilii, deſultum: exſilio, tranſilio, reſilio.
Salio is, (*pro* ſale condio, *or* conſpergo) ſalivi, ſalire; iendi—do—dum: ſalitum tu, ſaliens, ſaliturus, *to ſeaſon with ſalt* vide ſallo.
Sallio—is, ſallivi, ſallire—endi do dum, ſallitum u, ſalliens, ſalliturus, *to ſalt.*
Sallo—is, ſalli, ſallere: endi do um: ſalſum ſu, ſallens

fallens, falſurus, *to ſeaſon with ſalt.*
Salto, as, avi, are: andi, do, dum: tum u, ſaltans, ſaltaturus, *to leap, or dance.*
Salum i, 2 *n. the ſea.*
Salus utis, 3 *f. health Pl. c.*
Samnis itis, 3 *m. a Samnite*
Sancio is ſanxi & ſancivi, ſancire: ſanciendi do dum: ſancitum—citu: ſanciens, ſanciturus *to eſtabliſh.*
Sanguis inis, 3 *m. blood. Pl. caret.*
Saphyrus i, 2 *f. a ſaphyre.*
Sapientia æ, 1 *f wiſdom. Pl. caret.*
Sapio—is, ſapui, ſapere, ſapiendi—do—dum: (*Sup. caret*) ſapiens, *to be wiſe, to have a taſt.*
Sarcio is, ſarſi, ſarcire: iendi do dum: ſartum tu: ſarciens, ſarturus, *to patch.*
Sardonyx ychis, 3 *m. a Sardonyx ſtone.*
Satago—is, ſategi, agere, endi do dum, *Sup. caret*, ſatagens, *to do endeavour*
Satrapas } æ, 1 *m. a Peer*
Satrapa } *or Prince.*
Scabo—is, ſcabi, ſcabere, —endi do dum (*Sup. car.*) ſcabens, *to ſcratch or rub.*
Scalpo is, ſcalpſi, ſcalpere—endi do dum, ſcalptum ſcalptu: ſcalpens ſcalpturus, *to claw, or ſcratch.*
Scando is, ſcandi, ſcandere: endi do dum: ſcanſum ſu: ſcandens, ſcanſurus *to climb.*
Scindo is, ſcidi, ſcindere: —endi do dum: ſciſſum u, ſcindens, ſciſſurus, *to cut.*
Scio ſcis, ſcivi, ſcire, ſci—endi do dum, ſcitum ſcitu, ſciens, ſciturus *to know.*
Scobis } is, 3 *f. duſt.*
Scobs }
Scriba æ, 1 *m. a Scribe, or notary.*
Scribo is, ſcripſi, ſcribere: —endi endo endum: ſcriptum ſcriptu, ſcribens, ſcripturus, *to write.*
Scrobs ſcrobis, 3 *fœm. a ditch.*
Scurra æ, 1 *maſc. a ſcoffer, or jeſter.*
Secerno—is, ſecrevi, ſecernere; endi do dum: ſe-

ſecretum tu, ſecernens ſecreturus, *to divide, or ſeparate.*

Seco—as, ſecui, ſecare: andi do dum, ſectum ſectu: ſecans, ſecturus *to cut.*

Sedeo, ſedes, ſedi, ſedere——endi——do——dum: ſeſſum, ſeſſu, ſedens, ſeſſurus, *to ſit.*

Seges etis, 3 *f. corn, yet ſtanding.*

Seligo——is, ſelegi, ſeligere: ſeligendi do dum, ſelectum——lectu, ſeligens, ſelecturus *to ſelect, or ſet apart.*

Semis—is, 3 *m. ab ἥμισυς*, generatim convenit cujuſque rei dimidio *half.*

Semiſſis, *gen* ſemiſſis, 3 *m half a pound*, quaſi ſemias, ſex unciæ, dimidium aſſis.

Senecta æ, 1 *f. old age. Pl. caret.*

Senex, ſenis, 3 *com an old man.*

Senio onis, 3 *m. the fiſe-point.*

Senium ii, 2 *n. old age. Pl. caret.*

Senſum i, 2 *n. the ſenſe, or feeling, judgment, or reaſon.*

Senſus us, 3 *m. idem.*

Sentio, ſentis, ſenſi, ſentire——iendi——do——dum, ſenſum u, ſentiens, ſenſurus *to perceive, or underſtand.*

Sentis is, 3 *m. a thorn.*

Sepelio—is, ſepelivi, ſepelire, ſepeliendi—do—dum, ſepultum u, ſepeliens, ſepulturus *to bury.*

Sepio—is, ſepſi, ſepire: iendi do dum, ſeptum ſeptu, ſepiens, ſepturus *to hedg.*

Seps (*pro* ſerpente, ſcolopendra ſcilicet) ſepis. 3 *maſculine*, σήπω putrefacio, quod membra icta putrefaciat, σήψ, *of a ſerpent.*

Seps——epis, vel potius, ſepes——is, (*pro* ſepimento) 3 *fœm. an hedg of* ſepio.

Sequor, ſequeris vel ere, ſecutus ſum vel fui, ſequi, ſequendi——do dum, ſequutum tu, ſequens, ſequuturus, ſequutus, & ſequendus, *to follow.*

Sermo onis, 3 *m ſpeech.*
Ser eris, 3 *maſc. One of a people in Aſia, called Seres.*
Sero (*pro* ſemino *vel* planto) ſeris, ſevi: ſerere, ſerendi——endo——dum, ſatum ——tu, ſerens, ſaturus, *to ſow, or plant. the Compounds whereof make* ſitum: *as*, Aſſero (*i e. juxta* ſero) aſſevi, aſſitum: conſero, conſevi, conſitum. Diſſero (*pro* diſſemino) evi, itum: obſero, obſevi obſitum.
Sero (*pro* ordino *vel* jungo) ſeris, ſerui, ſerere —— endi —— endo —endum, ſertum, ſertu, ſerens, ſerturus *to ſet in order: the Compounds whereof make* ſertum: *as* aſſero (*i e.* aſſirmo, confirmo) aſſerui aſſertum: Conſero *(pro* commiſceo) conſerui, conſertum: Deſerto (*i. e.* derelinquo) deſerui, deſertum Differo *(i e.* diſputo) differui diſſertum. Exſero (*i. e.* extraho *vel* extendo) exſerui exſertum. Inſero (*i.e.* immitto *vel* interpono) inſerui, inſertum.
Serpens—entis, 3 *maſc. a Serpent.*
Sibilus i, 2 *m an hiſſing: in the Plural Number, it is maſculine and neuter: as hi* ſibili & *hæc* ſibila.
Sido—is, ſedi *(of* ſedo) ſidere, endi do dum, (*Sup. caret*) ſidens *to ſettle down. Compounds* aſſido, conſido, deſido, reſido, ſubſido, edi.
Siler eris, 5 *neut. an Oſier.*
Silex icis, 3 *maſc. a flint-ſtone.*
Sinapi, *n undecl. muſtard.*
Sinapis is, 3 *f. muſtard.*
Sindon onis, 3 *f. fine linnen cloth.*
Singultio—is, ſingultivi, ſingultire —— iendi —iendo—dum. ſingultum u, ſingultiens, ſingulturus *to ſob.*
Sino is, ſivi, ſinere: ſinendi do dum: ſitum tu, ſinens, ſiturus, *to ſuffer.*
Sinum i, 2 *n.* } *a Milk-*
Sinus i, 3 *m.* } *pale.*
Sinus us, 4 *maſc. a boſom.*
Siren enis, 3 *f. a mare maid.*

Siſer

Siſer eris, 3 *n. a Parſnip.*
Siſto *(pro facio ſtare Verb Active)* ſiſtis, ſtiti, ſiſtere, ſiſtendi endo endum; ſtatum ſtatu: ſiſtens, ſtaturus, *to make to ſtand*, as ſiſte gradū, *ſtay your pace*, ſiſte lacrymas, *ſtay your tears.*
Siſto (*tantum pro ſtare: verb Neuter*) ſiſtis, ſteti: ſiſtere; —endi endo endum, ſtatū u, ſiſtens, ſtaturus, *to make to ſtand*
Sitis is, 3 *fœm. thirſt. Pl. caret.*
Soboles is, 3 *fœm. an offſpring Pl. caret.*
Socrus i, 2 *fœm. a mother-in Law.*
Sodalis is, 3 *m. a companion.*
Sol ſolis, 3 *m. the Sun.*
Soleo—es, ſolitus ſum vel fui, ——ere, *to be wont, or accuſtomed.*
Solium ii, 2 *n. a throne. Pl. caret.*
Solvo is, ſolvi, ſolvere; endi do um, ſolutum u, ſolvens, ſoluturus, *to loſe*
Somnus ni, 2 *m ſleep.*
Sono as, ſonui, ſonare, andi o um, ſonitum tu, ſonans, ſoniturus, *to ſound.*
Sorbeo-es; ſorbui & ſorpſi, ſorbere——endi endo endum, ſorptum u, ſcrbens, ſorpturus, *to ſup.*
Soſpes *ſafe.*
Soror oris, 3 *f. a Siſter.*
Spargo, ſpargis, ſparſi, ſpargere,——endi endo endum, ſparſum ſu, ſpargens, ſparſurus, *to ſprinkle.*
Species ei, 5 *fœm. a kind.*
Specio, *an old Verb, out of uſe, but in the compounds, as* adſpicio, conſpicio, deſpicio, inſpicio, proſpicio, reſpicio, ſuſpicio, &c
Specus i *or* us, 2 & 4 *ma a den.*
Sperno—is, ſprevi, ſpernere, ſpernendi—endo —endum, ſpretum tu, ſpernens, ſpreturus, *to deſpiſe.*
Spinus——ni, (*or more rightly* mas pinus) *a Sloe Tree, or a Pine Tree.*
Splen——enis, 3 *m. the ſpleen.*
Spondeo—es, ſpopondi, ſpondere, endi do dum, ſponſum ſu, ſpondens, ſponſurus, *to promiſe.*
Sponſalia orum, 2 *n. betrothing. Sing. cares.*

Spontis *Genit.* & ſponte. *Abl.* 3 *fœm. of his own accord.*

Statuo, ſtatuis, ſtatui, ſtatuere: ſtatuendi—do dum, ſtatutum——tu, ſtatuens, uturus *to appoint or decree.*

Sterno is, ſtravi, ſternere: ſternendi do dum, ſtratum tu, ſternens, ſtraturus *to ſpread, or throw down.*

Sterto, *to ſnort in ſleeping*

Stipis } is, 3 *f. an alms.*
Stips }

Stirps (*pro* trunco arboris) ſtirpis, 3 *maſc. the trunck or body of a tree*

Stirps (origo, progenies, ſoboles) ſtirpis, 3 *fœm. a ſtock, or deſcent.*

Sto, ſtas, ſteti, ſtare: ſtandi—do—dum; ſtatum ſtatu, ſtans, ſtaturus, *to ſtand.*

Strepo is, ſtrepui, ſtrepere ſtrependi—do—dum, ſtrepitum—tu, ſtre-ſtrepens, ſtrepiturus, *to make a noiſe.*

Strideo es, *to make a noiſe*

Strido is ſtridi, ſtridere: endi do dum, (*Supinis caret*) ſtridens *to make a noiſe.*

Stringo, ſtringis, ſtrinxi, ſtringere: ſtringendi do dum: ſtrictum u, ſtringens, ſtricturus, *to ſtrain to ſtrike.*

Struo, ſtruis, ſtruxi, ſtruere——endi——endo——endum, ſtructum ctu, ſtruens, ſtructurus, *to build.*

Stultitia æ, 1 *f. fooliſhneſs. Plur. caret.*

Suadeo, ſuades, ſuaſi, ſuadere: ſuadendi——do—dum: ſuaſum ſuaſu, ſuadens, ſuaſurus *to perſwade.*

Suber eris. 3 *neut. a cork-tree.*

Subiego, ſubiegis, ſubiegi ſubiegere:—endi—do—dum; ſubiectum ſubiectu, ſubiegens, ſubiecturus, *to ſteal away privily.*

Suboleo es, ſubolui, ſubolere:——endi——do—dum: ſubolitum ſubolitu, ſubolens, ſuboliturus *to ſavor, or ſmell a thing*

Sueſco is, ſuevi *vel* ſuetus ſum vel fui; ſueſcere: endi do endum, ſuetum tu, ſueſcens, ſueturus *to accuſtom.*

Suffero, ſuffers, ſuſtuli, ſufferre: ſufferendi—do dum, ſublatum—atu, ſufferens, ſublaturus *to ſuffer.*

Sugo, ſugis, ſuxi, ſugere; —endi endo endum, (*Sup. caret.*) ſugens, *to ſuck.*

Sulmo, Sulmonis. 3 *maſc. a Town where Ovid was born.*

Sum, es, fui (*of* fuo) eſſe; futurus *to be.*

Sumo, ſumis, ſumſi, ſumere — endi—endo, dum: ſumptum, ſumptu, ſumens, ſumpturus *to take.*

Supellex——ectilis, 3 *f. Pl.* Supellectilia, *houſhold,* ſed vix legitur.

Suppetiæ, *Acc.* ſuppetias 1 *f. aid.*

Supplico as, ſupplicavi, are——andi do dum, ſupplicatum tu, ans, aturus, *to entreat: of* ſub & plico.

Surgo, ſurgis, ſurrexi, ſurgere: ——ſurgendi —endo—endum, ſurrectum ſurrectu, ſurgens, ſurrecturus *to riſe of* ſurſum & rego, erigo.

Sus, ſuis, 3 *com.* 2 *ſow, boar or hog.*

Sylveſter, *belonging to the wood.*

Synodus odi, 2 *f. an aſſembly.*

T.

TAceo, taces, tacui, tacere—endi do dum, tacitum tacitu, tacens, taciturus *to hold ones peace.*

Tædet, tædebat, tæduit, *or* pertæſum eſt vel fuit, tæduerat, vel pertæſum erat vel fuerat, tædebit, tædere, *it irketh.*

Tænarus ri, 2 *m: a Promontory in Laconia, in the Plur.* hæc Tartara orum.

Tagus gi, 2 *a river in Portugal.*

Talio onis, 3 *m. like for like, avengement.*

Talpa, talpæ, 3 *dub. a mole.*

Tango is, tetigi, tangere: tangendi do dum, tactum tactu, tangens tacturus *to touch.*

Tantundem. *Genit.* tantidem, *as much, a Diptote, declined only in two caſes.*

Tapes etis, *m. a carpet or tapestry.*
Tapete etis, 3 *n. tapestry.*
Tapetum i, 2 *n tapestry.*
Tartarus—ri, 2 *masc. hell. in the Plural Hæc Tartara.*
Taygetus——ti, 2 *masc. an hill in Laconia: in the Plural,* hæc Taygeta.
Teges etis, 3 *fæm a matt.*
Temno is, tempsi, temnere: endi do dum: temptum tu, temnens, tempturus, *to despise.*
Tempe; Τέμπη *n. neuter a very fair Field in Thessaly, or place of delight.*
Tendo——is, tetendi: tendere:——endi do dum: tensum—u, & tentum—tu; tendens, tensurus & tenturus, *to stretch or bend.*
Tenpo—es, tenui, tenere: tenendi do dum; tentum u, tenens, tenturus *to hold.*
Tepeo——es, tepui; tepere: tependi endo endum; (*Sup carat.*) tepens, *to be warm.*
Tepesco is, tepui, tepescere; tepescendi do dum (*Sup. caret.*) tepens, *to wax hot.*
Ternio onis, 3 *m. the trey-point.*
Tero—is, trivi, terere: terendi do dum; tritum tu: terens, triturus, *to wear.*
Tesqua orum. 2 *n. rough places.*
Testis is, 3 *masc. a witness.*
Teucer ri, } 2 *m. a king*
Teucrus ri, } *of Troy.*
Texo—is, texui, texere: endi do dum: textum tu: texens, texturus *to weave.*
Thebæ—arum, 1 *fæm. hot Thebes, a City, Sing. caret.*
Thermæ arum. 1 *fæm hot Bathes, Sing. caret.*
Thorax acis, 3 *m. a brest-plate.*
Thrax—acis, 3 *m. a Thracian:*
Thus uris, 3 *neut frankincense or the frankincense tree, in the plural it hath three like cases:* thura, thura, thura.
Tignum i, 2 *n. a raster.*
Tignus i, 2 *m. a rafter.*
Tigris—idis, 3 *fæm. a tigre.*

Timeo es, timui, timere: timendi endo endum: (*Sup. caret*) timens, *to fear.*

Timeor timeris vel timere: (*Præt. car.*) timeri: timendus, *to be feared.*

Titubo—as, titubavi, & titubatus ſum vel fui: titubare:——andi, do andum, titubatum tu: titubans, titubaturus, *to ſtumble.*

Tollo—is, ſuſtuli; tollere; tollendi——endo—endum; latum latu tollens, laturus, *to bear or ſuffer.*

Tondeo es, totondi, tondere: tondendi—endo endum; tonſum—ſu: tondens, tonſurus, *to clip or ſhear.*

Tonitru, *neuter Invariab, thunder, in the plural Number,* tonitrua uum, &c.

Tonitrus us, 4 *maſc. thunder.*

Tono as, tonui, tonare: tonandi do dum; tonitum u; tonans, toniturus, *to thunder.*

Torpeo es, torpui torpere; torpendi do dum (*Sup. caret*) torpens, *to be ſluggiſh.*

Torqueo—es, torſi, torquere: torquendi—endo—endum: torſum torſu, & tortum tortu, torquens, torſurus, & —turus, *to wreath, to reſt, to vex or trouble.*

Torquis—is, 3 *m. a chain for the neck.*

Torrens entis, 3 *m. a torrent.*

Torreo es, torrui, torrere, torrendi o um; toſtum u, torrens, toſturus, *to roaſt.*

Torris is, 3 *m. a firebrand*

Tot, *bi hæ & hæc, ſo many an Aptote.*

Tracto—as, avi, are: tractandi do dum—atum tu: ans, tracturus, *to handle.*

Trado is, tradidi, tradere; tradendi endo endum, traditum tu, tradens, traditurus, *to deliver, unto any one, of* trans & do.

Traho is, traxi, trahere; trahendi do dum; tractum tu; trahens tracturus, *to draw.*

Tranſlego—is, tranſlegi tranſ-

tranſlegere; endi endo endum ? tranſlectum ctu, tranſlegens, tranſlecturus *to read over.*

Tremo is, tremui, tremere; tremendi do dum, (*Sup. caret.*) tremens, *to tremble.*

Tres *hi & hæ, & hæc* tria *three. Sing. caret.*

Tribus us, 4 *m. a kindred, or ſtock.*

Tricæ arum, 1 *fœm trifles, Sing. caret.*

Triptoton ti, 2 *neuter a Triptote,* id eſt, *a Noun declined only in three Caſes.*

Tros, trois. 3 *maſc. a Trojan.*

Trudo—is, truſi, trudere: endi o um, truſum ſu, trudens, truſurus *to thruſt.*

Tu, *Gen.* tui; *thou. Pron. Prim.*

Tuber——eris. 3 *neut. a ſwelling, or muſhrom of* tumeo.

Tueor, —eris vel—ere tuitus ſum vel fui, tueri: tuendi—— endo —endum: tutum tutu, & tuitum tuitu, tuens, tuturus & tuiturus *to deſcnd.*

Tulo *an old Verb, from whence* fero *borrows his preterperfect tenſe.*

Tuor, eris vel ere, tuitus ſum vel fui, tui, & tueri: tuendi—do—dum: tutum—tu, & tuitum tuitu, tuens, tuturus, & tuiturus, *to look.*

Tundo—is, tutudi, tundere, tundendi do dum, tunſum ſu, tundens tunſurus *to beat, or knock.*

Tuſſis is, 3 *f. the cough. Pl. caret.*

Tibris is, 3 *m. the river Tiber.*

Tibur—uris, 3 *n a town in Italy.*

V.

VAdo is, vaſi, vadere; vadendi vadendo vadendum, vaſum vaſu, vadens, vaſurus *to go.*

Valeo, vales, valui, valere, valendi valendo valendum, valitum tu, valens, valiturus *to be in Health.*

Valvæ arum. 1 *f. folding dores. Sing. caret.*

Vannus i, 2 *f. a vanne to winnow corn withal.*

Vas vadis. 3. *m. a ſurety.*

Vas, vasis, 3 *neuter, a vessel in the Plural Number: it is of the second Declension* Vasa, vasorum; *according to the Verse*; Vas vasis, primo vasorum vasa, secundo

Vates vatis, 3 *m. a prophet, or propheteſs.*

Uber—eris, 3 *hic & hæc: plentiful. Adj.*

Uber—eris, 3 *neut. a dug, or pap*

Vectis is, 3 *m. a barr.*

Veho, vehis, vexi, vehere: vehendi vehendo vehendum, vectum u, vehens, vecturus, *to carry.*

Vello is, velli & vulsi, vellere: vellendi endo endum, vulsum su, vellens, vulsurus, *to pull up.*

Vendo, vendis, vendidi, vendere: vendendi endo endum: venditum u, vendens, venditurus *to sell.*

Veneo, (*pro* vendor) is, venivi, & venditus sum vel fui, venire: iendi endo endum, venum ——— u, veniens, *to be sold: Verb neuter Passive.*

Venio—is, veni, venire: veniendi do dum, ventum tu, veniens, venturus *to come.*

Venter tris, 3 *m. the belly.*

Venus eris, 3 *f. the goddeſs of beauty.*

Ver, veris, 3 *n. the spring Plur. caret.*

Verber eris, 3 *n. a stripe, but it is out of use in the Nom. case.*

Verberis *Genitivo*, & verbere *Ablativo*, *of a stripe: in the Plural*, verbera um, &c.

Vergo vergis, (*præterito caret*) vergere: vergendi vergendo vergendum. (*Sup. car.*) vergens *to bend.*

Vermis is, 3 *m. a worm.*

Verna æ. 1 *com a slave, a bondman, or bondwoman.*

Verres—is, 3 *m. a Boar-pig.*

Verro verris, verri, & versi, verrere: verrendi endo endum: versum su, verrens, versurus *to brush.*

Verto, vertis, verti, vertere: vertendi endo endum, versum versu, vertens, versurus *to turn.*

Ver-

Vervex—ecis, 3 *masc. a weather.*
Vescor, vesceris vel vescere, pastus sum vel fui, *(of* pascor*)* vesci: vescendi——do——dum; pastum u, vescens, pasturus *to eat.*
Vesper eri, 2 *m. the eventide.*
Veto—as, vetui are: andi o um; vetitum u, vetans vetiturus, *to forbid.*
Vicem, *Ac.* vice, *Abl. by turn; but in the Pl.* vices, vicium, vicibus, &c.
Video es, vidi, videre; videndi do um; visum su, videns, visurus, *to see.*
Vieo es, vievi, viere: endi o um, vietum u: viens, vieturus, *to bind.*
Vigil ilis, 3. *com. a watchman, or woman.*
Vincio is, vinxi, vincire: vinciendi do dum, vinctum u: vinciens, vincturus, *to bind.*
Vinco—is, vici, vincere: vincendi do um, victum u, vincens, victurus, *to overcome.*
Vindex icis, 3 *com. an avenger.*
Vir, viri, 3 *masculine a man.*
Virgilius ii, 2 *m. Virgil, a Poet. Pl. caret.*
Virgo inis, 3 *f. a Virgin.*
Virtus utis, 3 *f. virtue.*
Virus ri, *n. Acc. Voc.* virus *poyson. Pl. caret.*
Vis vis, 3 *f. force, strength.*
Viscum i, 2 *n. glue, or bird-lime.*
Viscus i, 2 *m. glue, birdlime*
Viscus eris, 3 *neut. the entrails.*
Viso is, visi, visere; visendi o um, visum visu, visens, visurus, *to visit, to go to see.*
Vitrum i, 2 *n. glass.*
Vivo is, vixi, vivere: vivendi do um: victum u, vivens, victurus, *to live.*
Ulciscor, eris vel ere, ultus sum vel fui, ulcisci, endi do um, ultum tu: ulciscens, ulturus, *to revenge.*
Unguis is, 3 *m a nail.*
Vocito as, avi, are; andi o um, atum u, ans, atutus, *to call often.*
Volo as, avi, are, andi o um, volatum tu, volans, aturus, *to flie.*
Volo vis, volui, velle, volendi endo endum (*Su. car*) volens, *to will, or to be willing.*

Volucer, *swift.*
Volvo is, volvi, volvere: endi do dum: volutum u, volvens, voluturus, *to roll.*
Vomer—eris } *A plow-*
Vomis—eris } *share.*
Vomo is, vomui, vomere; vomendi do um, vomitum tu, vomens, vomiturus, *to vomit.*
Urgeo es, ursi, urgere; urgendi do dum, ursum u, urgens, ursurus, *to urge.*
Uro is, ussi, urere; urendo um, ustum u, urens, usturus, *to burn.*
Utor, eris vel ere, usus sum vel fui, uti, utendi o um, ustum u, utens, usurus, *to use.*
Vulgus, 1 *m.* & *neut. the common people.*
Vulpis is, 3 *masc. a* Fox.
Uxor—oris, 3 *f. a Wife.*

FINIS.

Examples of *Adjectives* of *three Terminations*, *whose* Genitive Case endeth in *ius*, the Dative in *i*.

Singulariter.	Pluraliter.
Nom. *Unus, a, um*: one.	Nom. *Uni, unæ, una.*
Gen. *unius.*	Gen. *unorum, arum, orum.*
Dat. *uni.*	Dat. *unis.*
Acc. *unum, unam, unum.*	Acc. *unos, unas, una.*
Voc. *une, una, unum.*	Voc. *uni, unæ, una.*
Abl. *uno, una, uno.*	Abl. *unis.*

Thus are declined Totus, a, um, *all.* Solus, a, um, *alone.* Ullus, a, um, *any one.* Alius, a, ud, *another.* Alter, era, erum, *idem.* Uter, tra, um, *either.* Neuter, tra, trum, *neither.*

Examples of Irregular Adjectives.

Nom. *Hic Celeber, hæc celebris, hoc celebre*, famous	N. *Hi & hæ Celebres & hæc celebria.*
Gen. *hujus celebris.*	G. *borum, harum & borum celebrium.*
Dat. *huic celebri.*	D. *his celebribus.*
Acc. *hunc & hanc celebrem & hoc celebre.*	A. *hos & has celebres & hæc celebria.*
Voc. *O celeber, celebris, celebre.*	V. *O celebres & ô celebria.*
Abl. *ab hoc hac & hoc celebri.*	A, *ab his celebribus.*

Thus

Examples of Adjectives.

Thus are declined *Campeſter*, of or belonging to the field. *Volucer* ſwift. *Celer* idem. *Saluber* healthy. *Pedeſter*, of or belonging to a foorman. *Equeſter*, of or belonging to a horſeman. *Acer*, eager. *Paluſter*, fenny. *Alacer*, cheerful. *Sylveſter*, woody.

Adjectives of three Terminations Compared.

	Singulariter.	Pluraliter.
N	M *Fuſtus, ior, iſſimus,* F. *juſta, ior, iſſima,* N *juſtum, ius, iſſimum.*	M. *Fuſti, iores, iſſimi.* F. *juſtæ, iores, iſſimæ.* N. *juſta, iora, iſſima.*
G	M. *Fuſti, ioris, iſſimi,* F. *juſtæ, ioris, iſſimæ,* N. *juſti, ioris, iſſimi.*	M. *Fuſtorum, iorum, iſſimorum.* F. *juſtarum, iarum, iſſimarum.* N. *juſtorum, iorum, iſſimorum.*
D	M. *Fuſto, iori, iſſimo,* F. *juſtæ, iori, iſſimæ,* N. *juſto, iori, iſſimo.*	M. F. N. *Fuſtis, ioribus, iſſimis.*
A	M. *Fuſtũ, iorem, iſſimũ* F. *juſtã, iorem, iſſimam* N. *juſtum, ius, iſſimum*	M. *Fuſtos, iores, iſſimos* F. *juſtas, iores, iſſimas* N. *juſta, iora, iſſima.*
V	M. *Fuſte, ior, iſſime,* F. *juſta, ior, iſſima,* N *juſtum, ius, iſſimum.*	M. *Fuſti, iores, iſſimi.* F. *juſtæ, iores, iſſimæ.* N *juſta, iora, iſſima.*

Examples of Adjectives compared.

A.	M. *Fuſto, iore vel iori iſſimo.*	A.	M. F. N. *Fuſtis, oribus iſſimis.*
	F. *juſta, iore vel iori iſſima.*		
	N. *juſto, jore vel iori iſſimo.*		

Adjectives of Two Terminations compared.

Sing. P. C. S.		Plur. P. C. S.	
N	M. *Levis, ior, iſſimus.*	N	M. *Leves, iores, iſſimi*
	F. *levis, ior, iſſima.*		F. *leves, iores, iſſimæ.*
	N. *leve, ius, iſſimum.*		N. *levia, iora, iſſima.*
G	M. *Levis, ioris, iſſimi.*	G	M. *Levium, orum, iſſimorum.*
	F. *levis, ioris, iſſimæ.*		F. *levium, iorum, iſſimarum.*
	N. *levis, ioris, iſſimi.*		N. *levium, orum, iſſimorum.*
D	M. *Levi, iori, iſſimo.*	D	M. F. N. *Levibus, ioribus, iſſimis.*
	F. *levi, iori, iſſima.*		
	N. *levi, iori, iſſimo.*		
A.	M. *Levem, iorem, iſſimum.*	A	M. *Leves, iores, iſſimos.*
	F. *levem, iorem, iſſimam.*		F. *leves, iores, iſſimas.*
	N. *leve, levius, iſſimum.*		N. *levia, iora, iſſima.*
V	M. *Levis, ior, iſſime.*	V	M. *Leves, iores, iſſimi*
	F. *levis, ior, iſſima.*		F. *leves, iores, iſſima.*
	N. *levi, ius, iſſimum.*		N. *levia, iora, iſſima.*
A	M. *Levi, iori, iſſimo.*	A	M. F. N. *Levibus, oribus iſſimis.*
	F. *levi, iori, iſſima.*		
	N. *levi, iori, iſſimo.*		

An

An Adjective of three Articles is thus Compared.

Sing. P. C. S.		Plur. P. C. S.	
D	M. *Felix, icior, cissimus.*	N	M. *Felices, iores, cissimi*
	F. *Felix, icior, cissima;*		F. *felices, iores, cissimæ*
	N. *felix, icius, cissimũ,*		N. *felicia, iora, cissima.*
G	M. *Felicis, ioris, cissimi.*	G	M. *Felicium, iorum, cissimorum,*
	F. *felicis, ioris, cissimæ,*		F. *felicium, iorum, cissimarum,*
	N *felicis, ioris, cissimi.*		N. *felicium, iorum, cissimorum.*
D	M. *Felici, iori, cissimo,*	D	M. F. N. *Felicibus, ioribus, cissimis.*
	F. *felici, iori, cissimæ,*		
	N. *felici, iori, cissimo.*		
A	M. *Felicem, iorem, cissimum,*	A	M. *Felices, iores, cissimos,*
	F. *felicem, iorem, cissimam;*		F. *Felices, iores, cissimas,*
	N. *felix icius, cissimũ.*		N. *felicia, iora, cissima:*
V	M. *Felix, icior, cissime.*	V	M. *Felices, iores, cissimi*
	F. *felix, icior, cissima,*		F. *felices, iores, cissimæ*
	N. *felix, icior, cissimũ.*		N. *felicia, iora, cissima,*
A	M. *Felice, iore,* vel *iori, cissime,*	A	M. F. N. *Felicibus, ioribus, cissimis.*
	F. *felice, iore,* vel *iori, cissimâ.*		
	N. *felice, iore,* vel *iori, cissime.*		

FINIS.

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